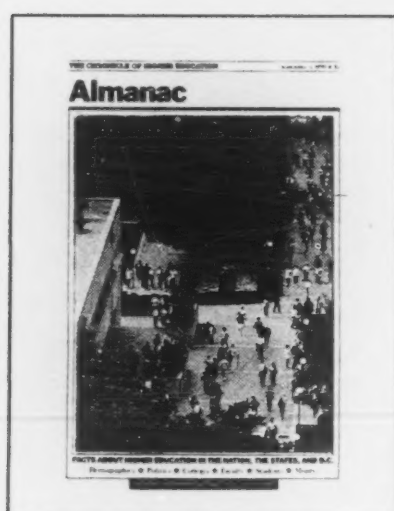




The Cover
University of South Carolina
Chris Hildreth

Almanac illustrations by Max-Karl Winkler

FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics

Population; age distribution;
racial and ethnic distribution;
educational attainment of adults;
per-capita personal income;
new high-school graduates, 1990-91 and 2000-01;
new GED diploma recipients;
high-school dropout rate

★

Political Leadership

Governor; governor's higher-education adviser;
U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives; legislature

★

Colleges and Universities

Number of institutions by type;
statewide coordinating board;
private-college association;
institutions censured by the AAUP;
institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

Faculty Members

Number of full-time faculty members;
proportion who are women;
proportion with tenure;
average pay of full-time professors

★

Students

Enrollment by type of institution,
level of study, and racial and ethnic group;
proportion of female students,
of full-time students,
of minority students, and of foreign students;
minority students by type of institution;
degrees awarded; residence of new students;
test-score averages

★

Money

Average tuition and fees;
expenditures; state funds for operating
expenses and student aid;
salary of chief executive
of largest public four-year campus;
spending on research and development
by universities;
federal spending on education, student aid,
and research and development;
largest endowment; top fund raisers

**The Chronicle's news and opinion
sections follow Page 44.**

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THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 5, 1990

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THE NATION

SEVERAL YEARS of public criticism about high costs and questionable quality have stung many of the nation's 3,500 colleges and universities. Now increasingly tight budgets and predictions of a national economic downturn may exacerbate an already tense situation.

The new academic year—like the rest of the decade—is bound to be one of tough choices, choices that can no longer be deferred.

Signs that some colleges and universities are making those choices are already visible. Several prominent private universities, such as Stanford and Columbia, have made it clear that they will streamline administrative procedures, and close down programs, to meet the new financial realities.

Many public institutions, walking a tightrope between their own goals and the wishes of legislators, will have to balance pressures to educate more students with less money.

The message: Higher education can no longer do everything. And it will have to perform some of its basic missions better than in the past.

Despite the mood of uncertainty and the bleak financial forecast, academe hasn't given up on some of its grandest plans. Several universities are conducting path-breaking "mega-fund-raising" campaigns. Researchers are moving ahead on gene-therapy experiments that could lead to cures to diseases once thought mysterious. A growing number of colleges and universities are planning student or faculty exchanges with newly democratized higher-education institutions in Eastern Europe.

At home, however, soaring tuition costs have prompted outside scrutiny about what students are getting for their money.

Legislators and several authors have questioned whether the typical college professor spends too much time on research and too little time in the classroom.

At the same time, complaints continue that college graduates just don't know enough. And universities with big-time athletic programs remain under fire, accused of producing professional stars, not student-athletes.

Few of these are new matters. But the perennial problem of too few dollars from both the federal government and many states is likely to usher in an especially tense academic year.

Scarce resources have also generated questions about federally financed "big science" projects that some scientists believe are taking money away from young researchers. Glitches in the \$1.5-billion Hubble Space Telescope project and the escalating costs of the Superconducting Supercollider have led some in Congress to ask whether projects of such scope make sense, especially in tight economic times.

Scholars in the humanities and social sciences may feel a shiver or two from the fallout over proposed obscenity guidelines raised during reauthorization of the National Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities.

Generally, the budget outlook for higher education is downbeat. The rising federal deficit, now estimated at \$169 billion, applies a brake to significant growth in most areas. What may increase even more is Congressional dissatisfaction with student-aid programs. Worries over the solvency of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, one of the largest guarantors of federally insured student loans, have raised questions about the soundness of the entire student-loan system.

Financial aid will be one of many topics on the table during hearings over re-authorizing the federal Higher Education Act. Surprises are possible, especially if the fall elections bring changes on the committees that deal with higher education.

In most states, the budget outlook can be summed up in one word: tight.

As a result, pressure to keep down tuition will be felt at public universities as well as private ones. In many states where education is a priority, elementary and secondary schools generally will continue to get first crack at the available funds.

After several flush years, states such as Connecticut, New Jersey, and Virginia face the sobering reality of cutting programs to make up major deficits.

An excess of students will make life difficult in such states as Arizona, California, and Florida. There educators are being asked to serve larger student populations—populations that include growing numbers of blacks, Hispanics, and Asians—on budgets that are likely to hold steady.

CAMPUS LIFE is likely to be marked by continuing debates over efforts to diversify the student population and to broaden the perspectives included in the undergraduate curriculum.

The interest in multiculturalism will take different forms. At some institutions, like the College of Wooster, all freshmen will participate in a course that focuses on racism and sexism. Other institutions offer seminars on diversity during freshman week and in the residence halls.

Such programs are part of an all-out effort to recruit and retain minority undergraduates, as well as to ease campus tensions. Those plans have caused resent-

ment, however, with the backlash seen in new questions about preferential treatment policies. A smattering of white-student unions have sprung up in response.

Student activism may be swelling. Much of it is consumer-oriented: Undergraduates are protesting large classes and mushrooming service fees. But campuses are also seeing increased interest in public service, a resurgent black militancy, and students mobilized around the environment, reproductive rights, and gay and lesbian issues.

Who will teach the students of this decade and next has become an increasingly pressing problem. A wave of faculty retirements is predicted in the coming years. Already the academic job market in long-stagnant humanities disciplines is opening up. But in other fields, such as business and computer science, academe goes begging for qualified professors.

A similar recruiting derby may occur within higher education as well. Bidding wars between top-flight universities over "star" faculty members have become the norm.

Perhaps most worrisome to educators is the erosion of public confidence in higher education. Members of Congress and a prominent national commission are promising to take action if the National Collegiate Athletic Association doesn't put some teeth in efforts to reform college sports. Science watchdogs continue to complain that university researchers are profiting from their discoveries. Animal-rights activists contend that animals are being maimed and killed for no purpose.

How American higher education answers those and other challenges may offer clues to how it will fare as the 21st century approaches. *

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 248,239,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.6%
Black	11.7%
White	83.4%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.9%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,567

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	2,474,032
2000-01 (estimate)	2,790,373

New GED diploma recipients: 364,287

High-school dropout rate: 28.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President:
George Bush (R), term ends 1993

Vice-President:

Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

Secretary of Education:

Lauro F. Cavazos

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	595
Public 2-year institutions	968
Private 4-year institutions	1,532
Private 2-year institutions	440
Total	3,535

Vocational institutions: 7,071

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	255,731
At private institutions	100,553

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.3%
At private institutions	28.5%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.5%
At private institutions	58.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,840
At public 2-year institutions	\$32,209

At private 4-year institutions	\$35,355
At private 2-year institutions	\$21,824

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,543,987
At public 2-year institutions	4,612,388
At private 4-year institutions	2,631,021
At private 2-year institutions	255,722
Undergraduate	11,304,160
First-time freshmen	2,376,296
Graduate	1,471,862
Professional	267,096

American Indian	92,534
Asian	496,688
Black	1,129,580
Hispanic	679,962
White	10,283,176
Foreign	361,178
Total	13,043,118

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	57.0%
Minority	18.9%
Foreign	2.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.9%
At public 2-year institutions	23.0%

At private 4-year institutions	15.3%
At private 2-year institutions	23.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	435,537
Bachelor's	993,362
Master's	298,733
Doctorate	34,839
Professional	70,415

Residence of new students: 81% of all freshmen attended colleges in their home states.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T. and 900 on the S.A.T.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,781
At public 2-year institutions	\$758
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,446
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,324

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$63,193,853,000
Private institutions	\$34,341,889,000

State funds for higher-education

operating expenses: \$39,337,633,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,639,121,000;
1,398,512 awards

Non-need-based: \$217,162,000;
252,859 awards
Other: \$235,964,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$13,243,145,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.8%
State and local governments	8.3%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	17.3%
Other	6.9%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$824,083,000
GI Bill	\$599,796,000
Pell Grants	\$4,909,927,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$7,717,052,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$4,127,351,000
National Science Foundation	\$998,296,000
Department of Defense	\$1,194,161,000
Department of Agriculture	\$321,444,000
Department of Energy	\$408,042,000

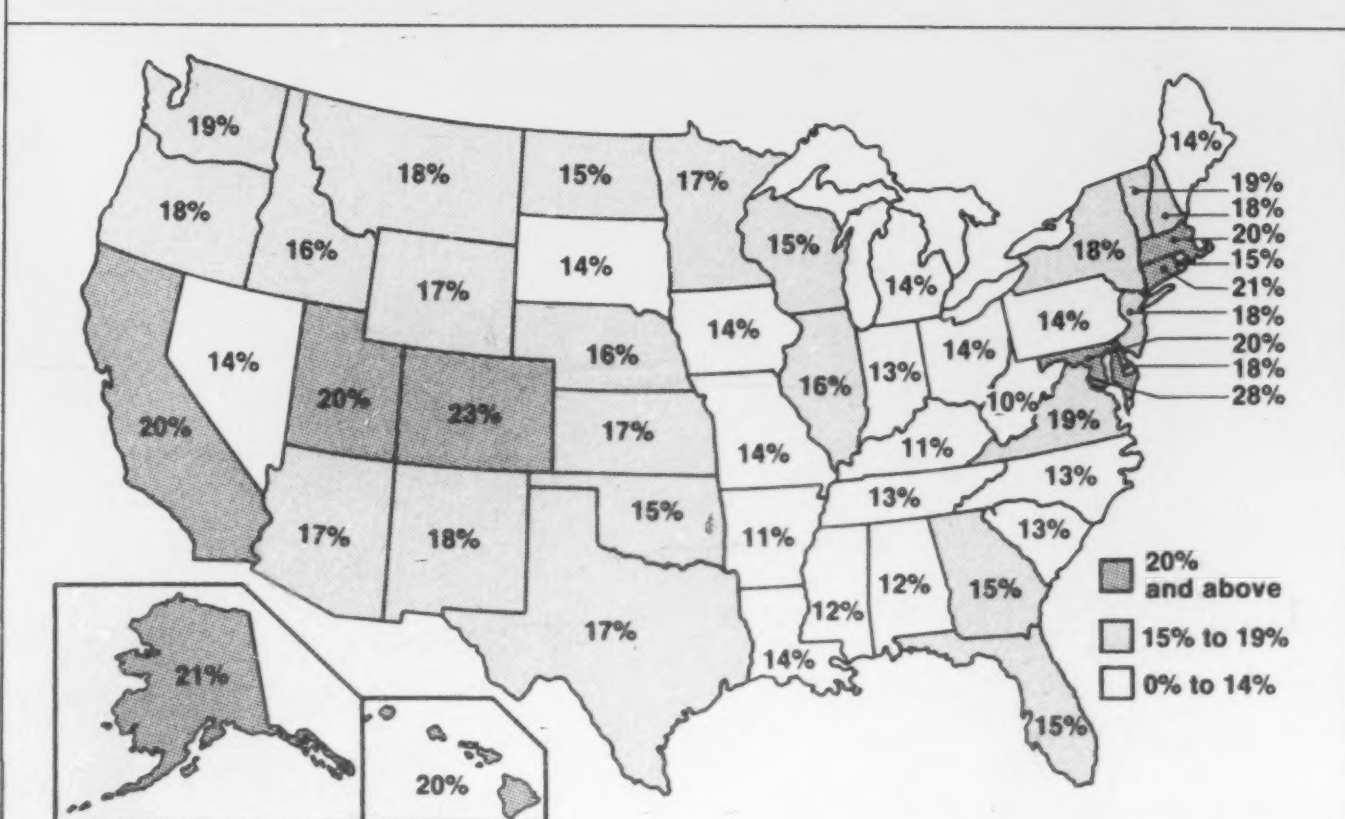
The Nation

- Population
- Educational attainment of adults
- High-school graduates

- High-school dropout rate
- Number of institutions
- Faculty members

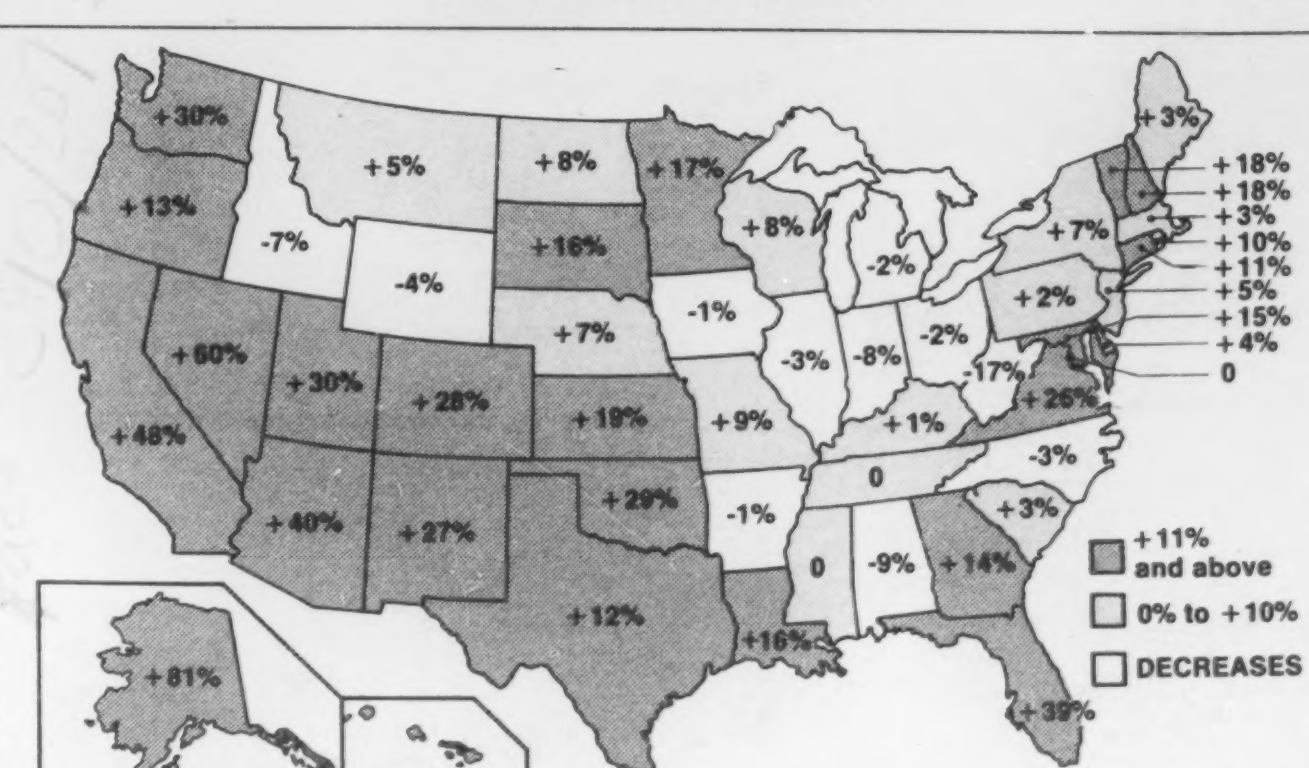
	1989 population	Rank	Educational attainment of adults in 1980			1990-91 high-school graduates	High-school dropout rate in 1988	Number of institutions, fall 1989					Faculty members, 1987-88	
			4 years of high school	1-3 years of college	4 years of college			Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Vocational	Public institutions	Private institutions
Alabama	4,118,000	22	56.5%	24.7%	12.2%	40,690	25.1%	18	37	18	14	72	4,500	923
Alaska	527,000	50	82.5%	43.7%	21.1%	6,040	34.5%	3	0	4	1	40	577	45
Arizona	3,556,000	24	72.4%	38.0%	17.4%	31,543	38.9%	3	17	14	3	176	4,206	243
Arkansas	2,406,000	33	55.5%	22.3%	10.8%	26,715	22.8%	10	10	10	7	109	2,210	378
California	29,063,000	1	73.5%	42.0%	19.6%	245,259	34.1%	31	107	140	32	916	31,296	6,056
Colorado	3,317,000	26	78.6%	44.1%	23.0%	33,255	25.3%	13	15	17	9	119	4,347	610
Connecticut	3,239,000	27	70.3%	35.9%	20.7%	30,330	15.1%	7	17	21	3	122	3,025	2,537
Delaware	673,000	46	68.6%	32.4%	17.5%	7,056	28.3%	2	3	5	0	21	1,056	154
District of Columbia	604,000	48	67.1%	41.5%	27.5%	4,153	41.8%	2	0	15	0	31	553	2,616
Florida	12,671,000	4	66.7%	31.6%	14.9%	96,266	42.0%	10	28	43	14	320	7,223	2,363
Georgia	6,436,000	11	56.4%	27.9%	14.6%	65,017	39.0%	19	28	32	16	137	5,136	1,772
Hawaii	1,112,000	39	73.8%	38.8%	20.3%	11,781	30.9%	3	6	5	0	35	1,494	95
Idaho	1,014,000	42	73.7%	37.2%	15.8%	11,707	24.6%	4	2	3	2	39	1,195	117
Illinois	11,658,000	6	66.5%	31.4%	16.2%	116,539	24.4%	12	47	91	16	359	11,788	5,938
Indiana	5,593,000	14	66.4%	24.6%	12.5%	63,746	23.7%	14	14	41	9	135	5,901	2,581
Iowa	2,840,000	29	71.5%	28.6%	13.9%	31,316	14.2%	3	15	34	6	77	3,123	1,697
Kansas	2,513,000	32	73.3%	34.2%	17.0%	25,793	19.8%	8	21	22	3	76	3,793	682
Kentucky	3,727,000	23	53.1%	21.8%	11.1%	38,730	31.0%	8	14	24	13	131	3,749	1,058
Louisiana	4,382,000	20	57.7%	26.7%	13.9%	42,122	38.6%	14	6	10	4	196	4,774	980
Maine	1,222,000	38	68.7%	29.4%	14.4%	13,923	25.6%	8	5	13	5	22	1,304	557
Maryland	4,694,000	19	67.4%	34.9%	20.4%	44,257	25.9%	14	19	21	3	180	4,561	1,259
Massachusetts	5,913,000	13	72.2%	35.8%	20.0%	57,767	30.0%	14	16	71	16	177	5,805	9,195
Michigan	9,273,000	8	68.0%	30.0%	14.3%	105,516	26.4%	15	29	48	5	314	10,597	1,984
Minnesota	4,353,000	21	73.1%	34.5%	17.4%	49,774	9.1%	10	26	34	11	122	4,786	2,058
Mississippi	2,621,000	31	54.8%	25.6%	12.3%	26,544	33.1%	9	20	12	6	48	3,287	321
Missouri	5,159,000	15	63.5%	27.2%	13.9%	52,675	26.0%	13	14	52	10	203	4,703	2,225
Montana	806,000	44	74.4%	36.5%	17.5%	9,179	12.7%	6	7	3	3	45	1,158	145
Nebraska	1,611,000	36	73.4%	32.8%	15.5%	18,016	14.6%	7	13	14	2	48	1,995	605
Nevada	1,111,000	40	75.5%	35.1%	14.4%	9,679	24.2%	2	4	1	1	55	877	n/a
New Hampshire	1,107,000	41	72.3%	35.1%	18.2%	11,255	25.9%	5	7	12	5	28	1,023	900
New Jersey	7,736,000	9	67.4%	31.5%	18.3%	79,005	22.6%	14	19	25	4	192	5,873	2,521
New Mexico	1,528,000	37	68.9%	34.7%	17.6%	16,692	28.1%	6	16	4	0	39	2,045	88
New York	17,950,000	2	66.3%	32.2%	17.9%	163,588	37.7%	42	48	186	50	356	17,926	15,351
North Carolina	6,571,000	10	54.8%	27.0%	13.2%	65,243	33.3%	16	58	37	15	72	6,186	2,856
North Dakota	660,000	47	66.4%	35.1%	14.8%	7,915	11.7%	6	9	4	1	21	1,196	116
Ohio	10,907,000	7	67.0%	26.5%	13.7%	124,293	20.4%	25	36	65	26	310	10,389	4,047
Oklahoma	3,224,000	28	66.0%	31.2%	15.1%	33,955	28.3%	14	14	13	6	90	3,443	843
Oregon	2,820,000	30	75.6%	38.5%	17.9%	25,125	27.0%	8	13	24	1	113	3,735	842
Pennsylvania	12,040,000	5	64.7%	24.3%	13.6%	123,070	21.6%	43	18	103	53	366	10,403	9,002
Rhode Island	998,000	43	61.1%	28.3%	15.4%	9,083	30.2%	2	1	8	0	28	1,143	1,430
South Carolina	3,512,000	25	53.7%	26.7%	13.4%	36,433	35.4%	12	21	20	11	62	3,747	1,234
South Dakota	715,000	45	67.9%	31.7%	14.0%	7,696	20.4%	7	0	10	2	21	862	283
Tennessee	4,940,000	16	56.2%	24.5%	12.6%	47,273	30.7%	10	14	42	20	127	4,701	2,026
Texas	16,991,000	3	62.6%	33.8%	16.9%	183,090	34.7%	40	37	56	11	397	16,463	3,955
Utah	1,707,000	35	80.0%	44.1%	19.9%	24,473	20.6%	4	5	2	3	40	2,096	n/a
Vermont	567,000	49	71.0%	34.7%	19.0%	6,206	21.3%	4	2	13	3	11	660	673
Virginia	6,098,000	12	62.4%	34.0%	19.1%	66,015	28.4%	15	24	33	6	165	7,421	2,069
Washington	4,761,000	18	77.6%	40.2%	19.0%	45,691	22.9%	6	27	20	2	143	5,236	1,214
West Virginia	1,857,000	34	56.0%	20.4%	10.4%	21,629	22.7%	12	4	9	3	52	2,031	381
Wisconsin	4,867,000	17	69.6%	29.2%	14.8%	55,021	15.1%	13	17	28	3	99	7,960	1,476
Wyoming	475,000	51	77.9%	37.9%	17.2%	5,896	11.7%	1	7	0	1	14	933	n/a
U.S.	248,239,000		66.5%	31.9%	16.2%	2,474,032	28.9%	595	968	1,532	440	7,071	255,731	100,553

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College, 1980



SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates: 1990-91 to 2000-01



SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

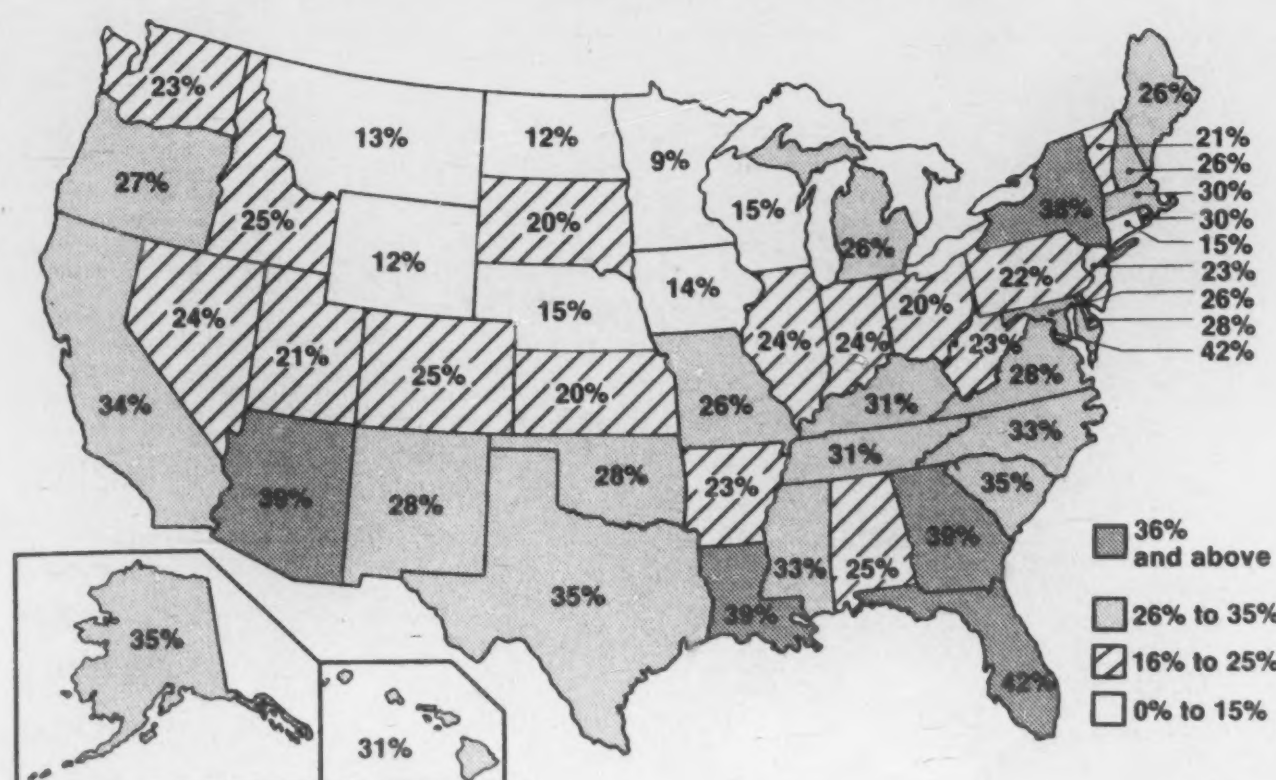
- Average pay of full-time faculty members
- Enrollment

	Average pay of full-time faculty members, 1987-88				Enrollment, fall 1988								
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	All under-graduate	First-time freshmen	Graduate	Professional	Total
Alabama	\$32,953	\$28,248	\$29,234	\$23,355	115,700	60,643	18,777	4,693	178,954	43,496	17,699	3,160	199,813
Alaska	\$40,617	\$43,608	\$33,311	n/a	22,115	5,030	1,216	0	27,346	1,618	1,015	0	28,361
Arizona	\$41,074	\$33,975	\$28,259	\$18,035	93,146	148,382	14,269	1,989	230,262	64,668	26,048	1,476	257,786
Arkansas	\$30,572	\$23,165	\$25,411	\$14,600	55,352	16,601	9,812	2,785	77,275	18,579	5,864	1,411	84,550
California	\$47,696	\$37,266	\$42,760	\$24,375	484,181	1,057,124	201,539	10,720	1,560,106	280,052	163,350	30,108	1,753,564
Colorado	\$36,397	\$26,174	\$33,813	n/a	105,270	57,632	18,347	5,039	164,747	30,634	18,553	2,988	186,288
Connecticut	\$44,374	\$35,428	\$40,836	\$23,855	64,501	41,918	57,467	1,791	130,931	29,551	31,480	3,266	165,677
Delaware	\$37,624	\$29,661	\$29,951	n/a	22,328	9,317	6,615	0	34,065	7,905	3,015	1,180	38,260
District of Columbia	\$36,743	n/a	\$39,490	n/a	12,108	0	66,981	0	48,469	9,750	22,183	8,437	79,089
Florida	\$37,552	\$31,066	\$31,544	\$21,980	157,549	262,829	90,055	5,157	460,804	77,570	47,589	7,197	515,590
Georgia	\$35,342	\$28,176	\$30,538	\$21,346	129,692	48,159	42,560	10,351	196,276	50,668	27,041	7,445	230,762
Hawaii	\$38,449	\$31,526	\$22,900	n/a	22,550	19,979	9,768	0	46,080	8,405	5,785	432	52,297
Idaho	\$31,846	\$27,348	\$25,966	n/a	29,779	5,340	2,460	8,138	40,161	10,282	5,123	433	45,717
Illinois	\$35,258	\$34,067	\$37,154	\$21,983	193,388	328,236	157,965	9,385	590,929	125,551	80,767	17,278	688,974
Indiana	\$35,748	\$22,753	\$33,343	\$22,964	173,499	35,734	55,431	3,238	231,918	54,847	30,724	5,260	267,902
Iowa	\$37,162	\$25,698	\$28,428	\$22,440	68,872	44,391	45,017	2,894	137,768	37,725	17,484	5,922	161,174
Kansas	\$32,885	\$27,594	\$22,135	\$17,151	87,368	51,332	12,833	1,314	131,581	27,068	19,148	2,118	152,847
Kentucky	\$32,950	\$25,083	\$25,925	\$17,855	97,895	31,330	23,170	7,473	137,798	30,115	17,548	4,522	159,868
Louisiana	\$29,963	\$25,636	\$34,227	n/a	133,830	15,519	24,170	2,512	150,771	30,953	19,544	5,716	176,031
Maine	\$32,900	\$24,710	\$32,637	\$24,664	30,198	5,716	10,919	1,070	43,756	9,758	3,572	575	47,903
Maryland	\$37,886	\$34,109	\$38,114	\$22,421	109,281	103,041	35,882	875	212,645	31,699	32,494	3,940	249,079
Massachusetts	\$41,949	\$30,327	\$41,870	\$24,007	112,800	75,971	223,640	14,209	343,625	75,667	70,062	12,933	426,620
Michigan	\$39,294	\$36,211	\$28,990	\$23,914	249,457	214,818	73,399	4,906	477,704	95,821	55,088	9,788	542,580
Minnesota	\$36,911	\$34,129	\$31,469	\$25,370	133,905	57,281	48,621	4,899	214,285	48,262	24,868	5,553	244,706
Mississippi	\$29,828	\$23,566	\$22,841	\$16,670	53,344	46,653	10,258	2,617	101,515	30,291	9,628	1,729	112,872
Missouri	\$33,260	\$30,400	\$30,730	\$22,312	116,420	62,379	80,085	2,783	220,565	39,586	32,792	8,310	261,667
Montana	\$29,648	\$26,793	\$23,782	\$22,076	27,403	3,884	3,305	1,180	32,250	5,992	3,312	210	35,772
Nebraska	\$31,641	\$24,106	\$27,820	\$20,975	57,107	30,676	16,370	464	91,629	17,319	10,357	2,631	104,617
Nevada	\$37,654	\$31,157	\$31,381	n/a	25,179	23,467	161	25	44,517	8,182	4,132	183	48,832
New Hampshire	\$35,124	\$25,874	\$35,764	\$13,618	23,686	6,677	24,167	804	47,598	11,453	7,099	637	55,334
New Jersey	\$42,197	\$34,768	\$40,307	n/a	133,123	110,644	55,937	2,936	256,695	44,381	39,832	6,113	302,640
New Mexico	\$33,100	\$25,360	\$26,496	n/a	47,396	29,998	2,056	0	68,603	11,194	10,220	627	79,450
New York	\$42,719	\$36,759	\$38,916	\$20,786	352,554	231,288	393,310	30,259	819,446	170,682	160,900	27,065	1,007,411
North Carolina	\$36,514	\$22,802	\$29,136	\$22,512	140,025	127,045	59,265	6,186	298,635	65,610	27,938	5,948	332,521
North Dakota	\$29,959	\$26,591	\$23,272	\$19,547	27,932	7,691	2,659	11	35,444	8,906	2,424	425	38,293
Ohio	\$40,061	\$29,817	\$31,241	\$19,676	278,424	123,080	106,639	33,594	471,644	110,836	58,165	11,928	541,737
Oklahoma	\$31,763	\$27,143	\$29,947	\$20,449	94,687	56,722	18,434	6,464	151,995	30,525	20,810	3,502	176,307
Oregon	\$33,981	\$29,289	\$30,165	n/a	68,432	68,175	19,220	332	137,363	27,343	15,457	3,339	156,159
Pennsylvania	\$37,233	\$32,137	\$36,330	\$21,669	229,235	94,290	212,873	37,529	489,422	122,154	70,903	13,602	573,927
Rhode Island	\$38,127	\$31,108	\$37,306	n/a	24,274	14,715	35,850	0	65,954	13,419	8,594	291	74,839
South Carolina	\$34,051	\$22,484	\$28,056	\$23,090	79,252	40,674	22,963	4,868	127,488	33,985	17,888	2,381	147,757
South Dakota	\$28,958	n/a	\$22,753	\$19,330	23,898	0	7,180	382	28,308	6,085	2,729	423	31,460
Tennessee	\$35,396	\$26,660	\$31,373	\$19,106	103,791	51,818	45,087	5,710	180,156	37,475	20,821	5,429	206,406
Texas	\$35,963	\$29,972	\$34,221	\$21,241	392,103	361,091	90,024	3,974	739,128	150,518	92,638	15,426	847,192
Utah	\$34,060	\$26,460	\$25,557	n/a	52,631	21,801	32,080	1,026	96,586	18,900	9,740	1,212	107,538
Vermont	\$35,520	\$27,525	\$30,670	\$22,235	15,762	4,205	12,383	2,117	30,590	6,918	3,522	355	34,467
Virginia	\$40,038	\$30,747	\$29,758	\$20,173	154,165	116,207	47,766	3,078	276,339	50,768	38,829	6,048	321,216
Washington	\$37,295	\$29,267	\$30,417	n/a	78,070	141,033	32,337	1,648	231,422	72,493	18,663	3,003	253,088
West Virginia	\$29,825	\$23,644	\$23,520	\$19,248	60,733	9,648	7,488	2,510	70,143	16,569	8,948	1,288	80,379
Wisconsin	\$37,780	\$32,285	\$31,090	n/a	151,146	90,712	42,211	1,158	256,235	54,094	25,345	3,647	285,227
Wyoming	\$37,053	\$27,889	n/a	n/a	10,773	15,138	0	629	24,694	6,019	1,640	206	26,540
U.S.	\$37,840	\$32,209	\$35,355	\$21,824	5,543,987	4,612,388	2,631,021	255,722	11,304,160	2,376,296	1,471,862	267,096	13,043,118

Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 88.

Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 88.

High-School Dropout Rates, 1988



Number of College and Universities, 1989-90



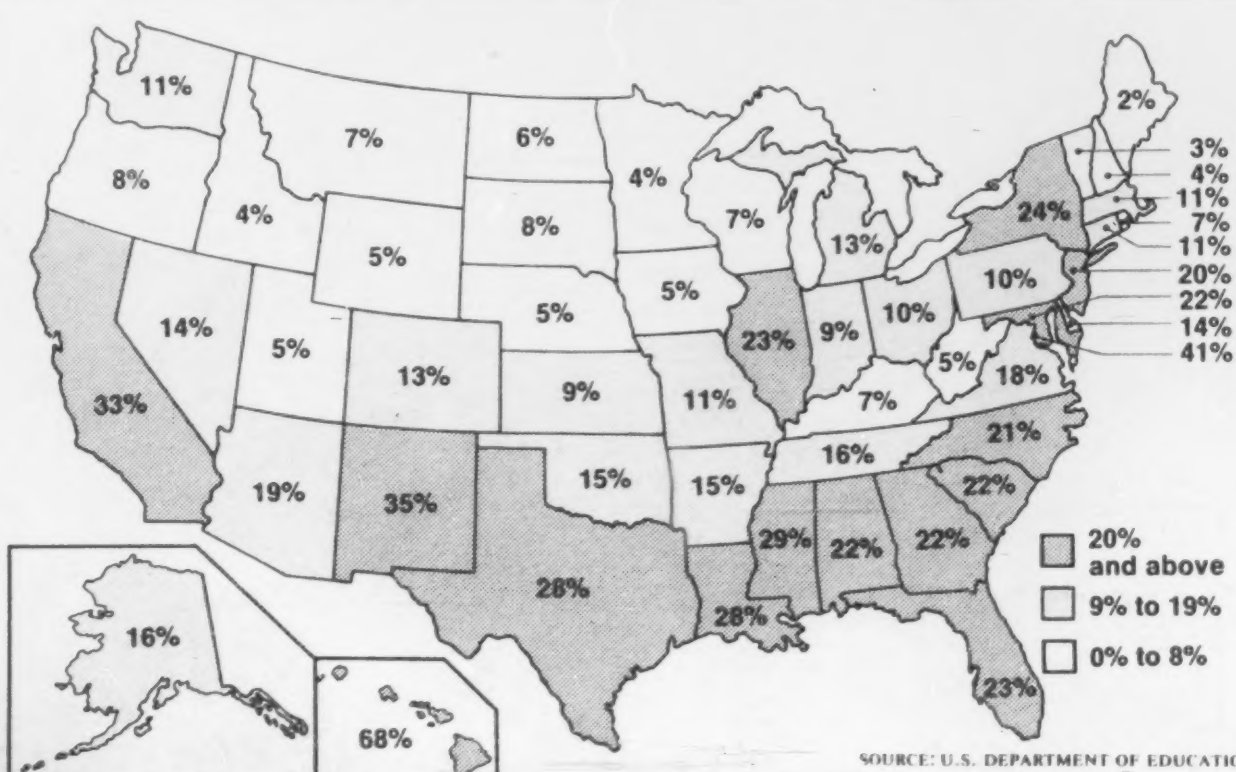
The Nation

- Degrees awarded
- Enrollment of minority students

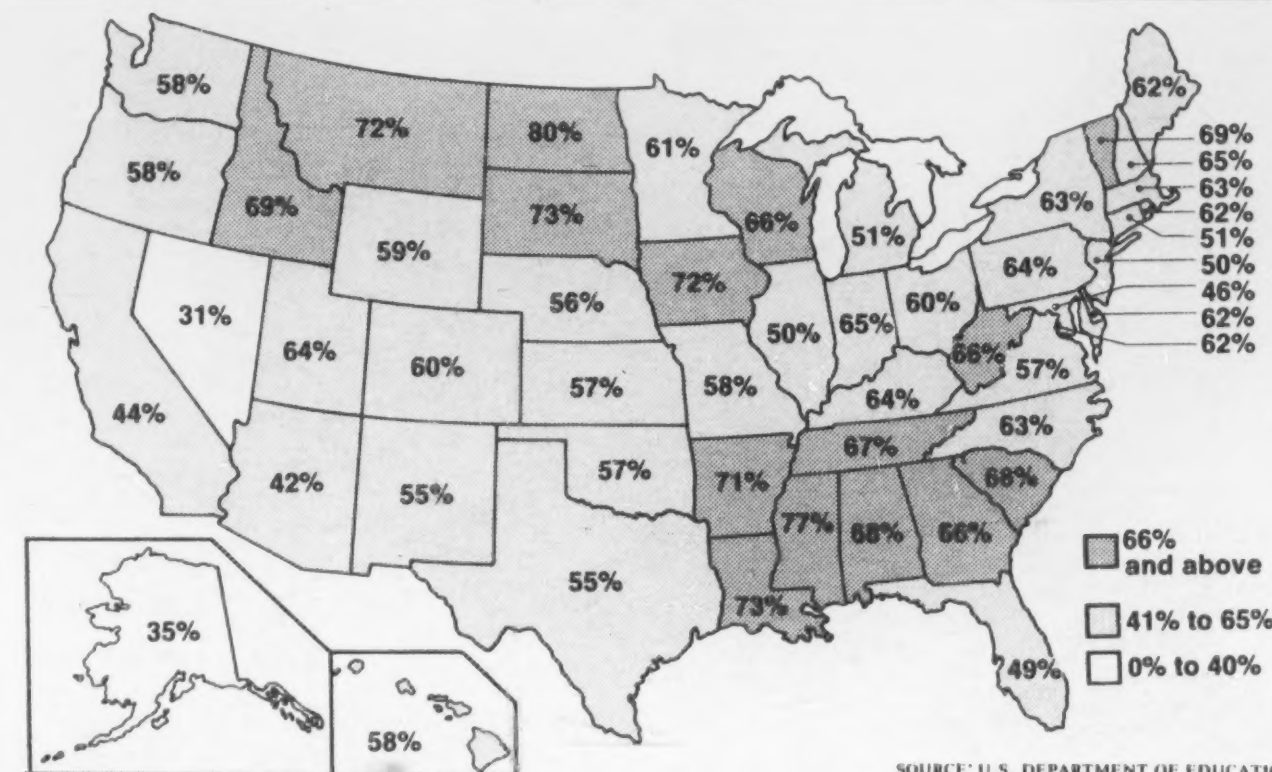
- Test scores
- Average tuition and fees

	Degrees awarded, 1987-88					Minority enrollment, fall 1988				Test scores		Average tuition and fees, 1989-90			
	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Pro-fessional	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Test taken	Score	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year
Alabama	5,974	16,270	4,559	289	817	18.3%	19.8%	41.8%	42.2%	A.C.T.	17.9	\$1,522	\$662	\$5,484	\$3,703
Alaska	661	927	318	15	0	16.2%	14.1%	25.8%	n/a	A.C.T.	17.9	\$1,280	n/a	\$5,078	n/a
Arizona	5,466	12,348	4,970	495	404	13.0%	22.0%	18.9%	28.1%	A.C.T.	19.0	\$1,362	\$519	\$4,127	\$11,007
Arkansas	2,412	7,017	1,746	101	369	15.3%	13.9%	12.9%	34.8%	A.C.T.	17.6	\$1,376	\$644	\$3,715	\$6,102
California	47,503	88,518	31,506	4,116	7,893	33.0%	34.7%	22.8%	37.2%	S.A.T.	903	\$1,123	\$112	\$9,489	\$7,664
Colorado	5,825	15,144	4,397	667	872	11.4%	15.6%	13.6%	24.1%	A.C.T.	19.6	\$1,830	\$792	\$9,188	\$8,036
Connecticut	4,781	13,680	5,892	496	918	8.2%	15.7%	10.3%	16.0%	S.A.T.	901	\$2,017	\$915	\$11,268	\$7,906
Delaware	1,134	3,485	649	107	284	13.0%	17.8%	12.3%	n/a	S.A.T.	903	\$2,768	\$882	\$5,388	n/a
District of Columbia	391	6,933	5,126	542	2,437	94.6%	n/a	30.8%	n/a	S.A.T.	850	\$664	n/a	\$9,489	n/a
Florida	30,661	32,345	9,828	1,200	2,046	20.2%	23.3%	24.6%	40.1%	S.A.T.	884	n/a	\$729	\$7,153	\$5,519
Georgia	6,653	19,481	5,883	737	1,875	17.2%	20.7%	33.5%	36.6%	S.A.T.	844	\$1,631	\$852	\$7,076	\$3,194
Hawaii	2,309	3,724	969	116	126	70.9%	74.3%	42.7%	n/a	S.A.T.	885	\$1,293	\$410	\$4,008	n/a
Idaho	2,600	3,043	703	63	71	4.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.7%	A.C.T.	19.1	\$1,119	\$779	\$6,669	\$1,400
Illinois	24,720	47,958	17,783	2,152	4,353	17.9%	27.0%	17.6%	53.4%	A.C.T.	18.8	\$2,370	\$871	\$8,281	\$5,505
Indiana	8,949	26,408	7,079	941	1,422	8.1%	10.4%	7.9%	21.2%	S.A.T.	867	\$1,975	\$1,374	\$8,267	\$7,412
Iowa	7,013	16,747	3,001	658	1,518	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	A.C.T.	20.1	\$1,823	\$1,225	\$7,945	\$6,423
Kansas	4,759	11,890	2,983	376	628	7.4%	10.1%	11.6%	31.9%	A.C.T.	19.1	\$1,467	\$711	\$5,460	\$3,962
Kentucky	4,915	12,074	3,333	313	1,161	7.5%	8.0%	4.0%	11.4%	A.C.T.	17.8	\$1,316	\$693	\$4,689	\$4,669
Louisiana	2,532	16,367	3,941	346	1,400	27.0%	31.7%	29.1%	38.4%	A.C.T.	17.1	\$1,768	\$837	\$9,257	\$5,648
Maine	2,069	5,168	548	25	157	1.5%	1.2%	3.5%	1.1%	S.A.T.	886	\$1,980	\$1,134	\$10,425	\$3,787
Maryland	7,061	17,334	5,414	717	1,081	25.1%	22.8%	13.0%	12.9%	S.A.T.	908	\$2,120	\$1,172	\$9,914	\$8,393
Massachusetts	13,047	41,801	15,692	1,937	3,721	7.3%	13.4%	11.6%	14.5%	S.A.T.	900	\$2,052	\$1,332	\$11,450	\$7,186
Michigan	19,298	38,939	11,904	1,238	2,341	11.4%	14.3%	16.4%	28.5%	A.C.T.	18.6	\$2,484	\$1,047	\$6,520	\$6,400
Minnesota	7,591	21,167	3,839	549	1,560	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%	8.7%	A.C.T.	19.7	\$2,063	\$1,499	\$8,776	\$5,181
Mississippi	4,504	8,486	2,082	241	473	31.1%	25.1%	27.0%	42.4%	A.C.T.	15.9	\$1,858	\$680	\$4,828	\$3,602
Missouri	6,711	23,029	7,920	537	2,264	8.9%	13.4%	10.9%	20.7%	A.C.T.	19.0	\$1,532	\$815	\$7,170	\$5,554
Montana	714	4,170	724	65	78	4.3%	9.8%	5.7%	77.0%	A.C.T.	19.8	\$1,535	\$877	\$5,034	\$1,144
Nebraska	2,546	8,288	1,722	248	706	4.1%	6.1%	7.1%	4.6%	A.C.T.	19.6	\$1,519	\$919	\$6,442	\$3,410
Nevada	857	1,943	434	28	46	12.1%	16.5%	n/a	8.0%	A.C.T.	19.0	\$1,100	\$522	\$5,400	n/a
New Hampshire	2,369	6,778	1,596	69	172	1.6%	1.6%	6.4%	3.1%	S.A.T.	928	\$2,196	\$1,608	\$10,299	\$4,050
New Jersey	9,379	22,327	6,397	824	1,723	20.6%	21.8%	16.0%	23.4%	S.A.T.	891	\$2,511	\$1,130	\$9,398	\$6,748
New Mexico	1,760	4,778	1,798	222	164	30.7%	41.9%	33.4%	n/a	A.C.T.	17.8	\$1,326	\$496	\$7,335	n/a
New York	46,897	87,071	33,873	3,436	6,274	29.2%	24.3%	17.0%	37.1%	S.A.T.	882	\$1,460	\$1,412	\$9,517	\$5,544
North Carolina	10,333	25,688	5,938	796	1,594	21.1%	20.1%	19.3%	31.0%	S.A.T.	841	\$1,015	\$288	\$7,373	\$4,880
North Dakota	1,886	4,110	584	66	114	3.0%	14.0%	6.2%	n/a	A.C.T.	18.7	\$1,604	\$1,286	\$5,149	\$2,100
Ohio	17,651	43,521	12,238	1,459	3,207	8.5%	11.9%	10.5%	5.6%	A.C.T.	19.1	\$2,432	\$1,636	\$8,019	\$5,690
Oklahoma	5,341	13,173	4,118	349	1,031	14.5%	14.1%	13.2%	27.9%	A.C.T.	17.7	\$1,309	\$840	\$5,133	\$5,382
Oregon	4,823	11,251	2,869	409	845	8.9%	7.3%	8.2%	7.0%	S.A.T.	923	\$1,738	\$753	\$8,656	\$5,250
Pennsylvania	18,281	58,348	13,791	1,882	3,637	9.7%	13.0%	7.4%	18.4%	S.A.T.	883	\$3,210	\$1,419	\$9,430	\$5,497
Rhode Island	3,659	7,934	1,625	237	84	5.1%	9.3%	6.9%	n/a	S.A.T.	883	\$2,281	\$1,004	\$10,143	n/a
South Carolina	4,776	12,136	3,535	302	683	16.7%	24.5%	30.1%	39.5%	S.A.T.	834	\$2,162	\$807	\$5,914	\$4,898
South Dakota	831	3,627	756	51	121	5.7%	n/a	11.8%	33.8%	A.C.T.	19.4	\$1,718	n/a	\$6,224	\$2,447
Tennessee	5,908	17,159	4,435	540	1,308	14.6%	15.6%	17.5%	22.9%	A.C.T.	17.9	\$1,406	\$803	\$6,530	\$3,395
Texas	22,346	55,575	17,559	2,067	3,999	25.1%	32.0%	19.8%	33.5%	S.A.T.	874	\$959	\$455	\$6,047	\$5,112
Utah	3,552	10,820	2,574	418	378	5.5%	7.7%	2.0%	15.1%	A.C.T.	18.9	\$1,429	\$1,136	\$1,975	\$2,768
Vermont	1,149	4,273	830	45	98	3.2%	1.3%	3.6%	1.6%	S.A.T.	897	\$3,641	\$2,210	\$10,928	\$5,979
Virginia	8,192	25,149	6,056	746	1,699	18.1%	16.9%	21.0%	36.4%	S.A.T.	895	\$2,532	\$813	\$7,238	\$4,409
Washington	11,664	17,552	4,262	576	898	12.6%	11.3%	9.3%	9.2%	S.A.T.	923	\$1,710	\$802	\$8,096	\$7,045
West Virginia	2,419	7,260	1,824	131	308	5.2%	2.5%	5.9%	6.3%	A.C.T.	17.4	\$1,591	\$803	\$7,197	\$2,554
Wisconsin	8,570	25,057	5,479	812	988	5.4%	7.7%	8.2%	18.6%	A.C.T.	20.1	\$1,861	\$1,160	\$7,615	\$4,001
Wyoming	1,386	1,631	343	73	69	4.8%	5.5%	n/a	6.8%	A.C.T.	19.4	\$1,003	\$613	n/a	\$6,900
U.S.	435,537	993,362	298,733	34,839	70,415	16.9%	23.0%	15.3%	23.7%	A.C.T./S.A.T.	18.6/900	\$1,781	\$758	\$8,446	\$5,324

Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members, Fall 1988



Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full-Time, Fall 1988

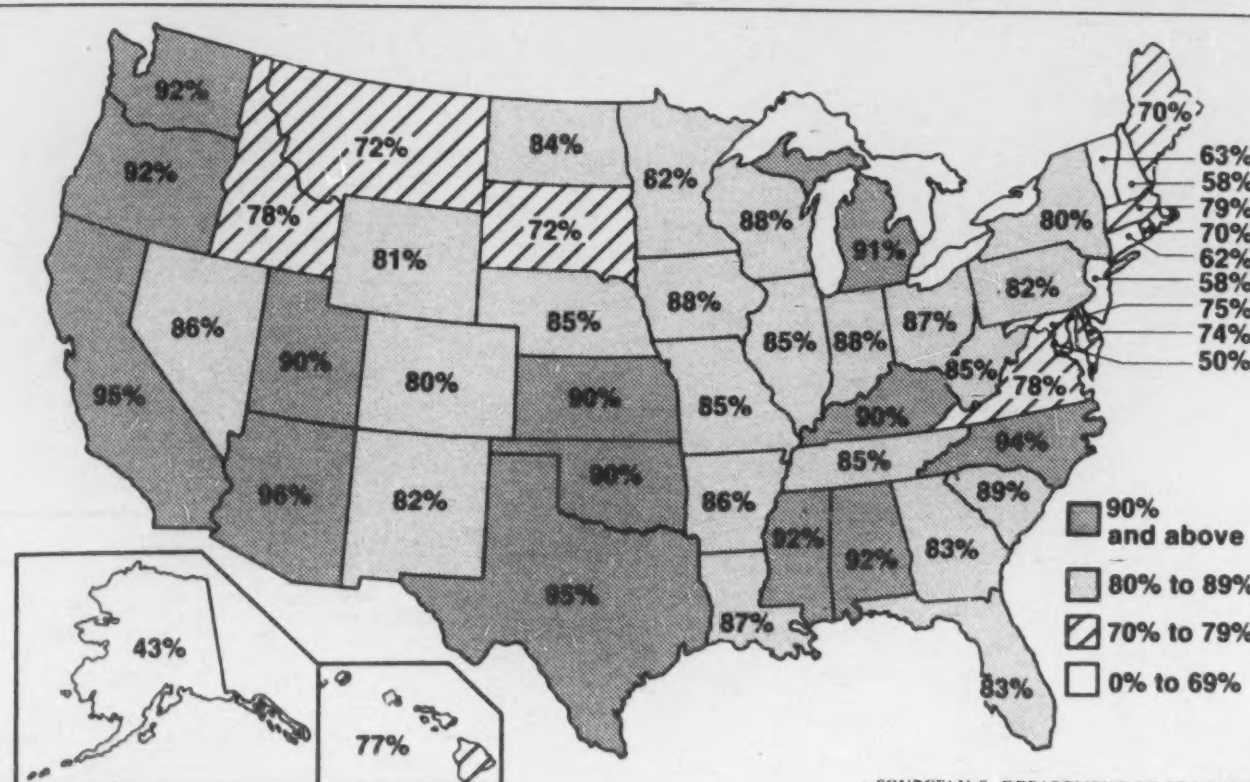


- Expenditures
- State appropriations
- State spending on student aid
- Research spending by universities
- Federal spending on selected programs
- Federal funds for college- and university-based research

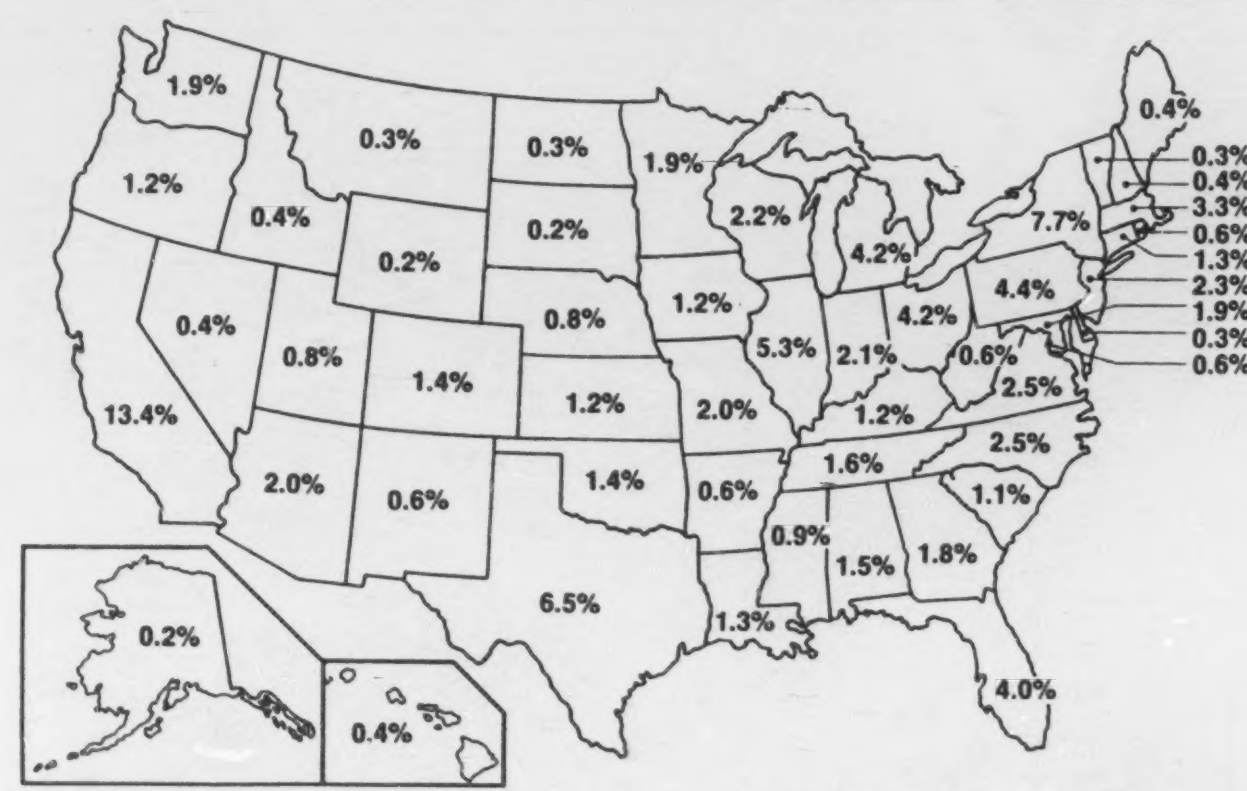
	Expenditures, 1985-86		State appropriations 1989-90	State spending on student aid, 1989-90	Research spending by universities fiscal 1988	Federal spending on selected programs, fiscal 1989			Federal funds for college- and university-based research, fiscal 1988
	Public institutions	Private institutions				Vocational education	GI Bill	Pell grants	
Alabama	\$1,324,774,000	\$186,596,000	\$776,641,000	\$11,907,000	\$181,737,000	\$16,379,000	\$18,913,000	\$97,118,000	\$106,502,000
Alaska	\$224,042,000	\$10,171,000	\$176,023,000	\$2,212,000	\$37,856,000	\$3,878,000	\$1,908,000	\$5,853,000	\$15,928,000
Arizona	\$1,017,203,000	\$52,887,000	\$569,982,000	\$3,400,000	\$199,178,000	\$10,996,000	\$14,480,000	\$81,047,000	\$83,490,000
Arkansas	\$528,831,000	\$72,321,000	\$301,200,000	\$4,827,000	\$37,955,000	\$9,482,000	\$6,706,000	\$57,616,000	\$15,599,000
California	\$8,515,440,000	\$3,641,630,000	\$5,740,737,000	\$162,003,000	\$1,719,653,000	\$70,847,000	\$72,280,000	\$413,206,000	\$1,109,954,000
Colorado	\$1,057,558,000	\$160,193,000	\$504,757,000	\$20,442,000	\$206,286,000	\$17,159,000	\$15,596,000	\$75,890,000	\$145,900,000
Connecticut	\$562,696,000	\$836,949,000	\$463,796,000	\$32,806,000	\$254,958,000	\$1,541,000	\$3,810,000	\$29,773,000	\$175,972,000
Delaware	\$229,377,000	\$15,855,000	\$115,541,000	\$1,582,000	\$32,023,000	\$4,065,000	\$1,126,000	\$28,218,000	\$15,261,000
District of Columbia	\$88,462,000	\$1,307,377,000	n/a	\$1,069,000	\$96,282,000	\$4,112,000	\$807,000	\$13,008,000	\$72,668,000
Florida	\$1,782,180,000	\$723,270,000	\$1,567,712,000	\$56,313,000	\$273,105,000	\$34,453,000	\$34,227,000	\$214,107,000	\$185,626,000
Georgia	\$1,255,964,000	\$696,734,000	\$884,669,000	\$22,273,000	\$354,578,000	\$22,892,000	\$19,786,000	\$72,304,000	\$165,293,000
Hawaii	\$312,248,000	\$20,964,000	\$292,456,000	\$5,953,000	\$64,278,000	\$4,148,000	\$4,212,000	\$7,454,000	\$39,651,000
Idaho	\$238,438,000	\$49,768,000	\$158,247,000	\$638,000	\$30,789,000	\$4,147,000	\$3,397,000	\$27,660,000	\$8,647,000
Illinois	\$2,571,409,000	\$2,722,294,000	\$1,675,322,000	\$204,310,000	\$546,300,000	\$34,971,000	\$18,168,000	\$193,859,000	\$301,297,000
Indiana	\$1,602,203,000	\$530,163,000	\$814,021,000	\$59,315,000	\$211,813,000	\$19,936,000	\$9,899,000	\$106,653,000	\$111,776,000
Iowa	\$1,092,542,000	\$353,753,000	\$502,293,000	\$58,932,000	\$180,042,000	\$9,668,000	\$6,056,000	\$78,590,000	\$89,074,000
Kansas	\$848,602,000	\$105,193,000	\$444,788,000	\$7,550,000	\$99,655,000	\$7,605,000	\$7,674,000	\$72,520,000	\$37,228,000
Kentucky	\$898,718,000	\$194,873,000	\$550,182,000	\$13,858,000	\$91,948,000	\$15,160,000	\$8,830,000	\$87,228,000	\$31,965,000
Louisiana	\$1,039,177,000	\$353,433,000	\$522,912,000	\$9,729,000	\$165,623,000	\$17,625,000	\$11,767,000	\$136,558,000	\$61,456,000
Maine	\$216,737,000	\$133,778,000	\$176,868,000	\$2,008,000	\$17,341,000	\$4,506,000	\$2,811,000	\$15,497,000	\$6,618,000
Maryland	\$1,064,430,000	\$901,948,000	\$823,348,000	\$21,422,000	\$783,844,000	\$13,251,000	\$9,193,000	\$51,527,000	\$522,341,000
Massachusetts	\$980,585,000	\$3,544,867,000	\$815,998,000	\$88,314,000	\$790,832,000	\$17,280,000	\$8,139,000	\$70,414,000	\$545,068,000
Michigan	\$2,946,336,000	\$447,436,000	\$1,408,009,000	\$77,311,000	\$438,230,000	\$30,917,000	\$15,608,000	\$187,031,000	\$233,121,000
Minnesota	\$1,324,691,000	\$521,441,000	\$946,779,000	\$69,589,000	\$252,027,000	\$13,248,000	\$11,245,000	\$108,850,000	\$123,621,000
Mississippi	\$706,380,000	\$64,054,000	\$432,971,000	\$1,991,000	\$63,647,000	\$10,961,000	\$6,234,000	\$68,225,000	\$37,891,000
Missouri	\$999,869,000	\$911,951,000	\$603,535,000	\$17,617,000	\$232,299,000	\$17,062,000	\$13,013,000	\$106,891,000	\$137,276,000
Montana	\$182,102,000	\$22,349,000	\$109,416,000	\$417,000	\$32,069,000	\$4,095,000	\$2,722,000	\$21,612,000	\$8,554,000
Nebraska	\$537,858,000	\$161,066,000	\$290,491,000	\$2,037,000	\$83,357,000	\$5,391,000	\$6,430,000	\$39,626,000	\$25,763,000
Nevada	\$180,107,000	\$2,448,000	\$146,636,000	\$400,000	\$32,665,000	\$4,101,000	\$2,933,000	\$13,910,000	\$13,856,000
New Hampshire	\$183,959,000	\$264,440,000	\$74,393,000	\$1,735,000	\$53,988,000	\$4,162,000	\$2,283,000	\$7,787,000	\$36,766,000
New Jersey	\$1,406,490,000	\$714,733,000	\$1,142,805,000	\$91,689,000	\$243,869,000	\$20,337,000	\$5,590,000	\$73,686,000	\$104,853,000
New Mexico	\$456,600,000	\$16,500,000	\$296,410,000	\$8,259,000	\$124,885,000	\$5,872,000	\$6,665,000	\$34,928,000	\$56,163,000
New York	\$3,802,602,000	\$5,594,159,000	\$3,185,045,000	\$423,092,000	\$1,245,080,000	\$52,000,000	\$16,613,000	\$469,873,000	\$794,873,000
North Carolina	\$1,799,173,000	\$837,291,000	\$1,458,516,000	\$52,123,000	\$372,149,000	\$24,820,000	\$19,447,000	\$85,566,000	\$246,688,000
North Dakota	\$288,214,000	\$18,853,000	\$139,911,000	\$1,622,000	\$35,224,000	\$4,086,000	\$3,042,000	\$26,031,000	\$11,044,000
Ohio	\$2,718,408,000	\$980,801,000	\$1,427,041,000	\$76,683,000	\$382,079,000	\$36,448,000	\$21,332,000	\$215,209,000	\$210,593,000
Oklahoma	\$844,829,000	\$178,905,000	\$453,090,000	\$32,545,000	\$113,931,000	\$11,916,000	\$12,151,000	\$89,407,000	\$25,495,000
Oregon	\$880,696,000	\$171,604,000	\$395,898,000	\$10,770,000	\$148,309,000	\$8,873,000	\$8,455,000	\$55,035,000	\$91,133,000
Pennsylvania	\$2,392,145,000	\$3,169,219,000	\$1,361,391,000	\$134,014,000	\$675,112,000	\$38,673,000	\$15,889,000	\$216,502,000	\$452,313,000
Rhode Island	\$213,253,000	\$315,651,000	\$144,522,000	\$11,254,000	\$77,543,000	\$4,288,000	\$2,173,000	\$13,507,000	\$47,349,000
South Carolina	\$951,848,000	\$196,271,000	\$612,508,000	\$19,772,000	\$102,160,000	\$14,056,000	\$13,280,000	\$58,986,000	\$35,595,000
South Dakota	\$149,092,000	\$51,675,000	\$85,995,000	\$594,000	\$12,327,000	\$4,099,000	\$2,819,000	\$26,910,000	\$4,851,000
Tennessee	\$1,081,052,000	\$684,948,000	\$727,449,000	\$20,027,000	\$183,756,000	\$18,831,000	\$11,833,000	\$83,403,000	\$114,221,000
Texas	\$4,375,082,000	\$993,824,000	\$2,624,288,000	\$112,047,000	\$887,470,000	\$57,359,000	\$50,301,000	\$327,601,000	\$414,370,000
Utah	\$669,714,000	\$194,649,000	\$272,201,000	\$10,527,000	\$146,029,000	\$6,356,000	\$5,047,000	\$56,137,000	\$86,648,000
Vermont	\$188,112,000	\$150,689,000	\$59,936,000	\$11,384,000	\$36,815,000	\$4,373,000	\$725,000	\$8,446,000	\$28,244,000
Virginia	\$1,825,156,000	\$387,455,000	\$1,107,480,000	\$26,373,000	\$234,887,000	\$18,810,000	\$23,293,000	\$76,924,000	\$126,596,000
Washington	\$1,399,780,000	\$227,211,000	\$790,383,000	\$14,136,000	\$242,054,000	\$13,595,000	\$22,771,000	\$83,894,000	\$200,888,000
West Virginia	\$376,293,000	\$73,716,000	\$251,505,000	\$11,877,000	\$30,418,000	\$7,744,000	\$2,948,000	\$36,770,000	\$14,204,000
Wisconsin	\$1,754,395,000	\$373,533,000	\$795,383,000	\$41,060,000	\$325,266,000	\$16,153,000	\$9,827,000	\$116,259,000	\$162,145,000
Wyoming	\$203,307,000	n/a	\$116,183,000	\$241,000	\$20,429,000	\$3,932,000	\$1,655,000	\$11,500,000	\$9,076,000
U.S.	\$63,193,853,000	\$34,341,889,000	\$39,337,633,000	\$2,092,247,000	\$13,243,145,000	\$824,083,000	\$599,796,000	\$4,909,927,000	\$7,717,052,000

Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 88.

Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled on Campuses in Their Home States, Fall 1988



States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment, Fall 1988



The Nation

■ 9 issues affecting higher education:
a roll call of the states

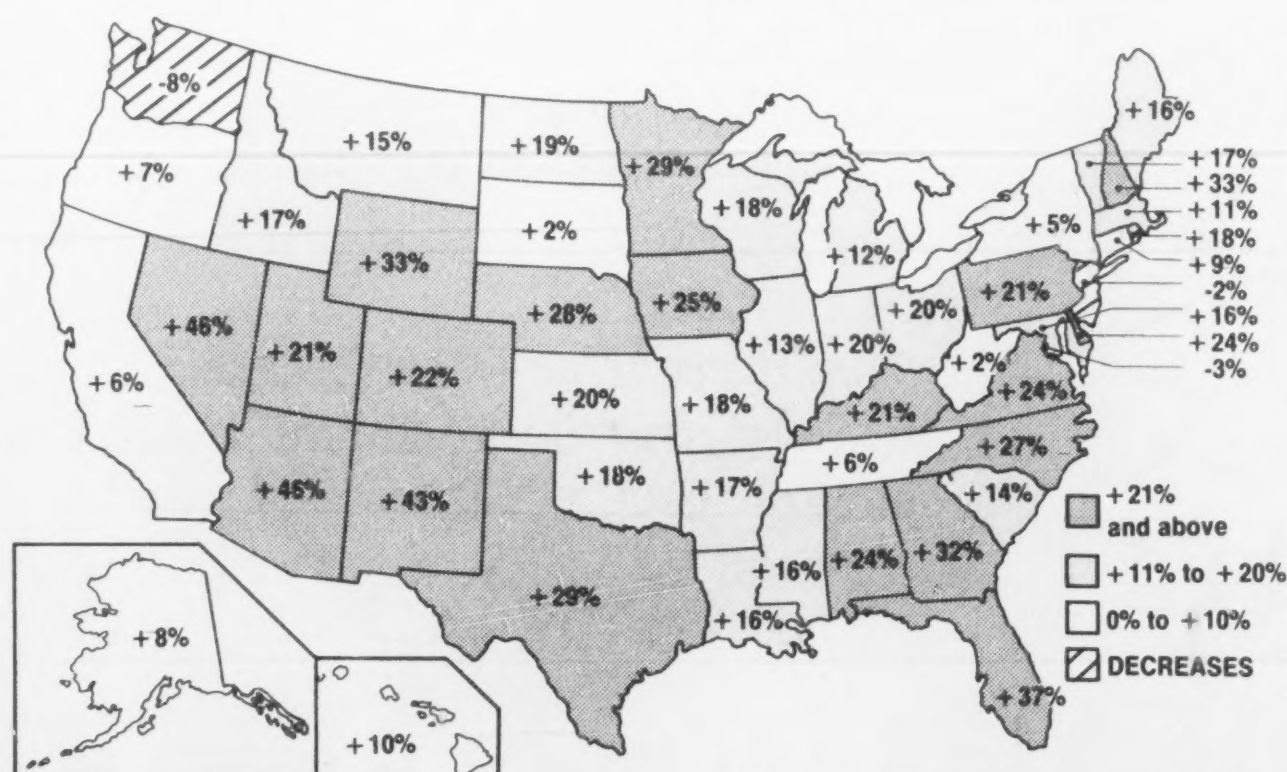
9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

Issue 1. Reports of Incidence of Campus Crime. These states require colleges and universities to issue reports on the incidence of crime on their campuses.					Issue 4. Tests of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants. These states require public colleges and universities to test teaching assistants for competence in English.					Issue 7. Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers. These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers through an alternative-certification program.									
Issue 2. Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings. These states have programs to allow families to purchase tax-exempt bonds for college savings.					Issue 5. Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges. These states impose restrictions or taxes on the business activities of colleges and universities (or, in some instances, all non-profit groups).					Issue 8. Non-Education Majors for High-School Teachers. These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education.									
Issue 3. Prepaid-Tuition Plans. These states offer prepaid-tuition plans, which allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education.					Issue 6. Vandalism of Animal-Research Facilities. These states treat vandalism of animal-research facilities as a specific crime.					Issue 9. Requirements to Assess What Students Learn. These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.									
	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9		Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9
Alabama			★		★				★	Montana									
Alaska			★				★			Nebraska									
Arizona				★	★	★	★			Nevada								★	★
Arkansas		★					★	★	★	New Hampshire		★					★	★	
California							★	★		New Jersey	★						★	★	★
Colorado		★			★			★	★	New Mexico							★		
Connecticut	★	★					★	★		New York							★	★	
Delaware	★	★					★	★		North Carolina	★	★					★	★	
Florida	★		★	★			★	★	★	North Dakota		★		★				★	
Georgia	★					★	★		★	Ohio		★	★	★					
Hawaii							★	★		Oklahoma			★	★			★	★	
Idaho				★	★	★	★		★	Oregon		★							
Illinois		★		★	★					Pennsylvania	★	★		★			★	★	
Indiana		★				★				Rhode Island		★						★	
Iowa		★	★							South Carolina							★		★
Kansas		★		★		★				South Dakota		★		★					★
Kentucky		★				★		★		Tennessee	★	★		★				★	★
Louisiana	★	★		★	★	★	★	★		Texas		★		★			★	★	★
Maine										Utah					★	★		★	
Maryland						★				Vermont									
Massachusetts		★	★			★	★	★		Virginia	★	★					★	★	★
Michigan			★				★	★		Washington		★						★	★
Minnesota						★	★	★		West Virginia		★	★				★		★
Mississippi							★		★	Wisconsin		★						★	
Missouri		★	★	★	★					Wyoming			★						

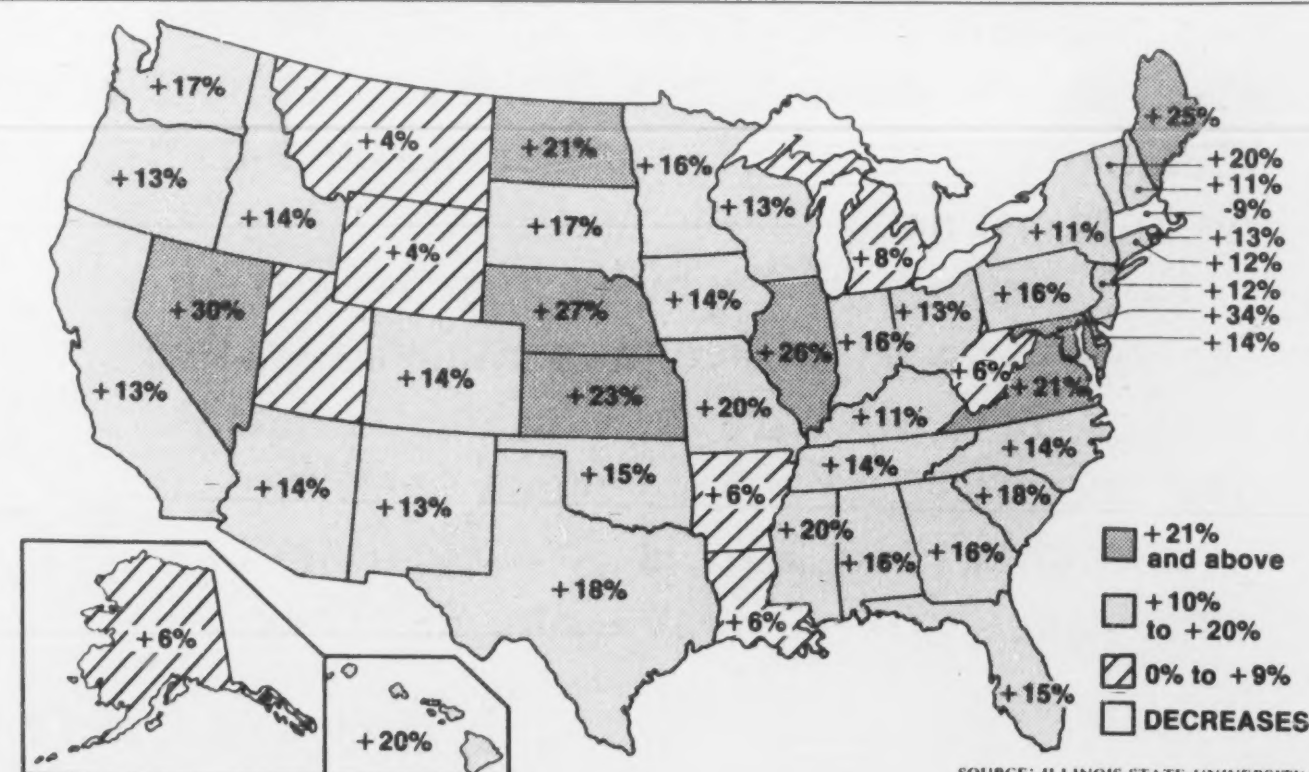
Note: A star indicates an action either by a state legislature or by a statewide coordinating board or governing board, as of August 1, 1990.

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Percentage Change in College Enrollment: 1978 to 1988



Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education: 1987-88 to 1989-90



The Nation

STUDENTS

- Average SAT scores
- Average ACT scores
- Student financial aid

- Educational attainment of 1980 high-school seniors by 1986
- Number of colleges by enrollment

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1990

	Verbal section		Mathematical section	
	1990	1-year change	1990	1-year change
Men	429	- 5	499	- 1
Women	419	- 2	455	+ 1
American Indian	388	+ 4	437	+ 9
Asian	410	+ 1	528	+ 3
Black	352	+ 1	385	- 1
Mexican-American	380	- 1	429	- 1
Puerto Rican	359	- 1	405	- 1
Other Hispanic	383	- 6	434	- 2
White	442	- 4	491	0
Other	410	- 4	467	0
All	424	- 3	476	0

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989

	English		Mathematics		Social studies		Natural sciences		Composite	
	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change
Men	17.8	-0.2	18.3	-0.1	18.1	-0.3	22.6	-0.2	19.3	-0.3
Women	18.9	-0.1	16.1	0.0	16.4	-0.2	20.0	-0.2	18.0	-0.1
American Indian	14.6	-0.1	12.8	0.0	13.0	-0.3	17.9	-0.2	14.7	-0.2
Asian	18.5	+0.1	21.2	+0.2	17.9	+0.2	21.9	-0.2	20.0	+0.1
Black	14.4	-0.1	11.6	+0.3	12.0	-0.2	15.7	-0.2	13.6	0.0
Mexican-American	15.6	-0.3	14.1	+0.1	13.7	-0.4	17.8	-0.4	15.4	-0.3
Other Hispanic	16.8	-0.1	15.9	+0.1	15.5	-0.3	19.2	-0.1	17.0	-0.1
White	19.2	0.0	17.9	-0.1	18.1	-0.2	22.1	-0.2	19.4	-0.2
All	18.4	-0.1	17.1	-0.1	17.2	-0.2	21.2	-0.2	18.6	-0.2

Note: The ACT Assessment is scored on a scale from 1 to 36.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Student Financial Aid, 1989-90

Total spending, by source

Federal programs

Generally available aid

Pell Grants	\$4,476,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	442,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000,000
College Work-Study	780,000,000
Perkins Loans	844,000,000
Income Contingent Loans	6,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	9,660,000,000
Supplemental Loans for Students	1,839,000,000
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	801,000,000
Subtotal	18,920,000,000

Specially directed aid

Veterans	601,000,000
Military	366,000,000
Other grants	112,000,000
Other loans	350,000,000
Subtotal	1,428,000,000

Total federal aid 20,355,000,000

State grant programs 1,785,000,000

Institutionally awarded aid 5,728,000,000

Total federal, state, and institutional aid \$27,860,000,000

Number of recipients and amount of aid per recipient, selected programs

Program	Recipients	Amount
Pell Grants	3,200,000	\$1,399
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	633,000	699
College Work-Study	835,000	934
Perkins Loans	826,000	1,022
Stafford Student Loans	3,696,000	2,614
Supplemental Loans for Students	688,000	2,673
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	256,000	3,128
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,651,000	1,124

Note: Figures are estimates and include assistance to undergraduate and graduate students.

Several of the federal programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal.

Federal spending for State Student Incentive Grants is reported under federal programs; state spending for those grants is reported in the "state grants" category.

Funds for Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant.

Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents. Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program; Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy; and tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.

Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

	No high-school diploma	High-school diploma	License	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Professional/graduate degree
Sex						
Men	1.0%	64.0%	10.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.9%
Women	0.8	59.6	13.3	7.0	18.8	0.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	—	61.3	18.6	9.3	10.8	—
Asian	—	49.6	12.6	8.7	27.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	69.4	13.9	5.3	9.9	0.2
Hispanic	1.7	70.2	13.8	7.3	6.8	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	60.0	11.5	6.6	20.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status						
Low	1.2	74.1	12.3	5.5	6.6	0.2
Low-middle	0.5	66.7	13.6	8.0	11.1	0.2
High-middle	0.1	58.4	12.9	7.7	20.4	0.6
High	—	45.7	8.7	6.3	37.1	2.2
High-school program						
General	0.8	69.7	12.6	6.5	10.2	0.2
Academic	0.1	45.6	8.8	7.2	36.6	1.8
Vocational	0.6	72.8	16.2	6.9	3.6	0.0
Type of high school						
Public	1.0	63.2	12.1	6.6	16.4	0.7
Catholic	—	47.4	11.9	6.4	32.8	1.6
Other private	—	52.3	7.0	3.9	36.7	0.1
Postsecondary education plans						
No plans	1.4	83.5	12.7	2.1	0.2	—
Attend voc/tech school	0.3	72.5	17.7	8.4	1.1	—
Attend college less than 4 years	0.2	65.5	14.4	13.1	6.8	—
Earn bachelor's degree	—	48.3	8.2	6.9	35.8	0.7
Earn advanced degree	0.1	43.5	7.9	4.9	40.6	3.0
1980 enrollment status						
Part-time 2-year public college	0.7	66.4	17.7	8.8	6.5	—
Part-time 4-year public college	2.7	57.1	15.4	1.6	22.6	0.6
Full-time 2-year public college	—	49.5	11.7	20.7	17.6	0.5
Full-time 4-year public college	—	41.7	7.6	4.5	44.9	1.3
Full-time 4-year private college	—	31.1	8.8	5.1	51.9	3.0
Not a student	1.8	78.2	12.8	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	0.9%	61.8%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	0.7%

Note: Figures are based on data from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who were high-school seniors in 1980. They show students' highest level of education achieved by the spring of 1986. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.5 per cent. Socioeconomic status was determined by parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Number of Colleges by Enrollment, Fall 1988

	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions
Public institutions				
Under 200	0	2	7	9
200 to 499	0	10	31	41
500 to 999	0	28	100	128
1,000 to 2,499	0	110	299	409
2,500 to 4,999	0	98	217	315
5,000 to 9,999	8	138	184	330
10,000 to 19,999	29	93	94	216
20,000 to 29,999	33	18	21	72
30,000 or more	24	2	5	31
All	94	499	958	1,551
Private institutions				
Under 200	0	283	121	404
200 to 499	0	232	162	394
500 to 999	0	295	103	398
1,000 to 2,499	0	454	41	495
2,500 to 4,999	6	144	3	153
5,000 to 9,999	24	43	1	68
10,000 to 19,999	24	7	1	32
20,000 to 29,999	4	0	1	5
30,000 or more	4	0	0	4
All	62	1,458	433	1,953
All institutions				
Under 200	0	285	128	413
200 to 499	0	242	193	435
500 to 999	0	323	203	526
1,000 to 2,499	0	564	340	904
2,500 to 4,999	6	242	220	468
5,000 to 9,999	32	181	185	398
10,000 to 19,999	53	100	95	248
20,000 to 29,999	37	18	22	77
30,000 or more	28	2	5	35
All	156	1,957	1,391	3,504

Note: Figures exclude approximately 60 institutions that did not report enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Attitudes and characteristics of freshmen
- Projections of college enrollment

Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen, Fall 1989

	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Racial/ethnic background:				Students estimate chances are very good that they will:			
American Indian	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	Get tutoring in some courses	10.5%	14.3%	12.6%
Asian-American	3.3	2.6	2.9	Work at outside job	16.9	22.9	20.1
Black	7.8	10.3	9.2	Seek vocational counseling	3.9	4.8	4.4
Mexican-American	1.2	1.5	1.4	Seek individual counseling	3.0	3.8	3.4
Puerto Rican-American	0.8	0.9	0.8	Participate in student protests	5.5	7.1	6.3
White	85.6	83.3	84.3	Need extra time to complete degree	7.2	7.5	7.4
Other	2.1	2.0	2.1	Transfer to another college	10.9	12.6	11.8
Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:				Drop out permanently	1.0	0.7	0.8
None	30.2	32.3	31.3	Drop out temporarily	1.3	1.0	1.1
One	14.2	16.2	15.3	Get bachelor's degree	66.7	70.1	68.5
Two	16.8	16.6	16.7	Be satisfied with college	44.8	53.8	49.7
Three	15.6	14.8	15.2	Find job in preferred field	66.4	72.1	69.5
Four	9.7	8.4	9.0	Marry while in college	3.5	6.0	4.8
Five	6.1	5.4	5.7	Political views:			
Six or more	7.5	6.3	6.9	Far left	2.4	1.5	1.9
Number of other college acceptances (of those with multiple applications):				Liberal	19.3	23.7	21.7
None	16.3	15.4	15.8	Middle of the road	49.5	57.1	53.6
One	25.9	28.1	27.1	Conservative	26.6	16.7	21.3
Two	23.8	23.7	23.7	Far right	2.3	0.9	1.5
Three	17.1	16.9	17.0	Objectives considered essential or very important:			
Four	8.9	8.4	8.6	Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.7	11.5	11.1
Five	4.0	3.9	3.9	Becoming an authority in own field	67.8	64.1	65.8
Six or more	4.1	3.6	3.8	Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	56.1	54.0	55.0
College attended is student's:				Influencing the political structure	22.4	17.7	19.9
First choice	69.0	68.7	68.9	Influencing social values	35.2	46.1	41.1
Second choice	22.2	23.4	22.9	Raising a family	68.5	69.0	68.8
Third choice	5.5	5.3	5.4	Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	44.9	42.6	43.6
Other	3.3	2.5	2.9	Being very well-off financially	79.5	71.9	75.4
Highest degree planned:				Helping others who are in difficulty	49.0	68.7	59.7
None	1.2	0.9	1.1	Making a theoretical contribution to science	20.7	14.1	17.1
Vocational certificate	1.3	0.6	0.9	Writing original works	12.2	12.7	12.5
Associate (or equivalent)	3.9	5.0	4.5	Creating artistic work	12.4	12.6	12.5
Bachelor's	33.1	31.6	32.3	Becoming successful in own business	50.1	40.8	45.1
Master's	36.3	37.6	37.0	Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	28.3	24.3	26.1
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.0	11.5	11.7	Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	40.0	41.6	40.8
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	5.4	6.0	5.7	Participating in a community-action program	20.2	25.9	23.3
LL.B. or J.D.	4.9	4.9	4.9	Helping to promote racial understanding	32.5	37.6	35.3
B.D. or M.Div.	0.4	0.2	0.3	Keeping up to date with political affairs	43.4	36.0	39.4
Other	1.5	1.7	1.6	Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
Concern about financing college:				Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer	64.7	71.5	68.4
None	39.9	32.2	35.7	Government is not doing enough to promote disarmament	58.8	76.2	68.1
Some	49.3	52.7	51.2	Government is not doing enough to control pollution	84.8	87.6	86.3
Major	10.8	15.1	13.1	Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	32.6	25.5	28.8
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:				There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	71.9	65.5	68.5
Could not find job	6.3	7.5	7.0	Military spending should be increased	30.2	19.6	24.5
To get away from home	14.5	15.5	15.0	Abortion should be legal	63.6	65.5	64.7
To be able to get a better job	75.4	76.3	75.9	The death penalty should be abolished	18.4	23.8	21.3
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	55.0	68.9	62.5	It is all right for two people who like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	65.1	36.4	49.7
To improve reading and study skills	35.8	44.4	40.5	Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	32.3	20.4	25.9
Parent wanted me to go	32.4	36.2	34.3	A couple should live together before marriage	57.3	45.0	50.7
Nothing better to do	3.0	1.9	2.4	Marijuana should be legalized	20.1	13.7	16.7
To become a more cultured person	29.5	40.8	35.6	Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	56.1	56.0	56.0
To be able to make more money	75.6	69.3	72.2	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	57.3	35.1	45.4
To learn more about things that interest me	67.9	76.2	72.4	Colleges should not invest in companies that do business in South Africa	54.1	44.2	48.8
To prepare for graduate or professional school	47.3	55.1	51.5	The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	75.6	66.8	70.9
Students estimate chances are very good that they will:				Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	76.5	78.9	77.8
Change major field	12.2	14.2	13.3	The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.9	67.5	67.2
Change career choice	10.4	13.7	12.2	Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	79.0	92.8	86.4
Fail one or more courses	1.5	1.2	1.4	Only volunteers should serve in the armed forces	52.3	50.7	51.5
Graduate with honors	13.6	11.8	12.6	The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	67.2	87.6	78.2
Be elected to student office	3.5	3.3	3.4	A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	72.1	79.0	75.8
Get a job to pay college expenses	31.0	37.9	34.7				
Work full-time while attending college	3.4	3.7	3.6				
Join a social fraternity or sorority	15.5	19.9	17.9				
Play varsity athletics	19.5	10.4	14.6				
Be elected to an honor society	7.3	7.7	7.5				
Make at least a B average	41.4	40.7	41.0				

Note: The statistics are based on a survey of 216,362 freshmen entering 403 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1989. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1989," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

Projections of College Enrollment, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Enrollment											
Total	13,213,000	13,233,000	13,126,000	13,026,000	12,955,000	12,935,000	12,973,000	13,048,000	13,162,000	13,282,000	13,378,000
Men	6,010,000	6,002,000	5,952,000	5,920,000	5,901,000	5,893,000	5,924,000	5,959,000	6,014,000	6,075,000	6,124,000
Women	7,203,000	7,231,000	7,174,000	7,106,000	7,054,000	7,042,000	7,049,000	7,089,000	7,148,000	7,207,000	7,254,000
Public institutions	10,291,000	10,308,000	10,228,000	10,154,000	10,102,000	10,090,000	10,121,000	10,178,000	10,264,000	10,356,000	10,427,000
Private institutions	2,922,000	2,925,000	2,898,000	2,872,000	2,853,000	2,845,000	2,852,000	2,870,000	2,898,000	2,926,000	2,951,000
Full-time students	7,428,000	7,378,000	7,274,000	7,179,000	7,117,000	7,104,000	7,157,000	7,237,000	7,356,000	7,481,000	7,585,000
Part-time students	5,785,000	5,855,000	5,852,000	5,847,000	5,838,000	5,831,000	5,816,000	5,811,000	5,806,000	5,801,000	5,793,000
Four-year institutions											
Total	8,289,000	8,298,000	8,224,000	8,147,000	8,086,000	8,066,000	8,086,000	8,137,000	8,214,000	8,299,000	8,371,000
Public	5,623,000	5,628,000	5,578,000	5,525,000	5,483,000	5,471,000	5,486,000	5,521,000	5,574,000	5,634,000	5,683,000
Private	2,666,000	2,670,000	2,646,000	2,622,000	2,603,000	2,595,000	2,600,000	2,616,000	2,640,000	2,665,000	2,688,000
Two-year institutions											
Total	4,924,000	4,935,000	4,902,000	4,879,000	4,869,000	4,869,000	4,887,000	4,911,000	4,948,000	4,983,000	5,007,000
Public	4,668,000	4,680,000	4,650,000	4,629,000	4,619,000	4,619,000	4,635,000	4,657,000	4,690,000	4,722,000	4,744,000
Private	256,000	255,000	252,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	252,000	254,000	258,000	261,000	263,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

College enrollment by racial and ethnic group

Proportion of high-school graduates who are enrolled in college

Degrees conferred by racial and ethnic group

Educational attainment of the U.S. population

College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Selected Years

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
American Indian						
All	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000
Men	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000
Women	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000
Public	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000
Private	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
4-year	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000
2-year	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000
Undergraduate	72,000	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000
Graduate	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Asian						
All	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000
Men	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000
Women	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000
Public	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000
Private	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000
4-year	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000
2-year	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000
Undergraduate	206,000	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000
Graduate	24,000	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000
Professional	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000

Black						
All	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000
Men	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000
Women	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000
Public	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000
Private	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000
4-year	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000
2-year	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000
Undergraduate	975,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000
Graduate	68,000	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000
Professional	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000

Hispanic						
All	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000
Men	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000
Women	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000
Public	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000
Private	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000
4-year	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000
2-year	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000
Undergraduate	388,000	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000
Graduate	24,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000
Professional	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000

White						
All	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000
Men	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000
Women	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000
Public	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000
Private	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000
4-year	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000
2-year	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000
Undergraduate	7,946,000	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000
Graduate	1,019,000	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000
Professional	229,000	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000

Foreign						
All	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000
Men	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000
Women	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000
Public	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000
Private	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000
4-year	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000
2-year	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000
Undergraduate	169,000	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000
Graduate	80,000	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000

All						
Total	11,231,000	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000
Men	5,621,000	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000
Women	5,609,000	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000
Public	8,770,000	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000
Private	2,461,000	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000
4-year	7,203,000	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000
2-year	4,028,000	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000
Undergraduate	9,757,000	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000
Graduate	1,219,000	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000
Professional	255,000	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Proportion of High-School Graduates Who Are Enrolled in College, by Racial and Ethnic Group and Age

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34
1978	31.3%	8.8%	29.7%	10.8%	27.2%	10.2%
1979	31.2	8.9	29.5	9.3	30.2	11.6
1980	32.1	8.7	27.7	9.6	29.9	9.2
1981	32.7	8.4	28.0	10.2	29.9	10.8
1982	33.3	8.7	27.9	9.5	29.2	9.7
1983	33.0	8.7	27.0	8.9	31.4	9.7
1984	33.9	8.4	27.2	8.1	29.9	9.9
1985	34.9	8.6	26.1	7.4	26.9	9.7
1986	34.5	8.0	28.6	7.8	29.4	10.4
1987	37.4	7.9	30.1	8.2	28.5	8.9
1988	38.7	7.8	28.0	7.4	30.9	8.3

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1986-87

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Associate						
Men	1,263	6,172	13,956	8,764	158,126	2,560
Women	1,933	5,622	21,510	10,581	203,693	2,128
Total	3,196	11,794	35,466	19,345	361,819	4,688
Bachelor's						
Men	1,819	17,249	22,499	12,864	406,751	19,598
Women	2,152	15,369	34,056	14,126	435,069	9,708
Total	3,971	32,618	56,555	26,990	841,820	29,306
Master's						
Men	517	5,238	5,151	3,330	105,573	21,455
Women	587	3,320	8,716	3,714	123,297	8,443
Total	1,104	8,558	13,867	7,044	228,870	29,898
Doctorate						
Men	58	795	488	439	14,813	5,466
Women	46	302	572	311	9,622	1,121
Total	104	1,097	1,060	750	24,435	6,587
Professional						
Men	183	1,420	1,835	1,303	41,149	632
Women	121	850	1,585	748	21,539	252
Total	304	2,270	3,420	2,051	62,688	884

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population

Highest level reached	Proportion of U.S. adults
Doctorate	0.5%
Professional	1.0
Master's	3.4
Bachelor's	10.6
Associate	3.4
Vocational	1.8
Some college, no degree	17.8
High-school diploma	35.5
No high-school diploma	26.0

Note: The figures are based on a 1984 survey of 19,000 households. They cover the civilian, resident population of adults age 18 and older.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Characteristics of recipients of doctorates
- College and university enrollment by level and age of student

Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates, 1988

	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Other professional fields ¹	All fields ²
Doctoral degrees conferred	3,553	1,039	6,349	4,190	6,143	5,309	5,769	1,053	33,456
Median age at conferral	35.4	34.8	40.5	31.0	31.9	30.3	34.1	37.9	33.8
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	12.2	11.6	16.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	10.5	14.6	10.5
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	8.5	6.9	8.1	5.9	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.9	6.9
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	56.7%	36.9%	36.9%	76.4%	55.4%	67.3%	54.5%	23.6%	54.7%
Sex									
Male	55.7%	76.2%	44.8%	93.2%	63.2%	83.4%	55.0%	59.6%	64.8%
Female	44.3	23.8	55.2	6.8	36.8	16.6	45.0	40.4	35.2
Citizenship									
United States	78.4	58.5	83.1	42.4	71.3	60.8	74.8	73.3	69.3
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.7	7.9	2.7	8.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.8
Non-U.S., temporary visa	9.7	24.5	7.5	41.1	17.3	27.8	12.3	11.3	18.5
Unknown	7.1	9.0	6.7	7.7	6.4	6.7	9.1	11.2	7.5
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	4.0%	0.5%	2.0%	5.2%	30.8%	17.6%	8.4%	1.3%	11.4%
Research associateship	1.5	0.7	1.3	12.6	17.4	24.3	3.7	1.0	9.7
Traineeship	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.0
Other	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.3
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	66.1	75.6	63.1	24.0	19.9	20.3	36.8	50.1	39.2
Industry or business	5.5	7.8	6.3	34.5	7.3	20.3	12.1	7.2	13.2
Government	2.3	1.9	7.4	7.2	6.3	4.4	8.9	7.0	6.2
Non-profit organization	4.8	0.5	4.9	0.7	2.0	0.8	10.4	14.9	4.3
Other or unknown	4.0	0.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	5.4	2.5	3.1
Postdoctoral status unknown	10.2	11.3	10.0	11.4	9.0	9.6	11.9	14.4	10.5
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	6.6%	32.0%	5.5%	64.0%	44.6%	61.9%	22.7%	11.9%	28.3%
Teaching	70.2	57.7	35.5	20.6	28.7	24.7	29.7	46.6	36.3
Administration	5.6	3.7	37.4	2.1	5.9	1.7	6.3	13.1	13.2
Professional services	5.9	1.7	11.8	5.1	9.8	3.9	33.5	16.6	13.0
Other	5.2	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	5.2	3.1
Unknown	6.5	3.5	7.2	6.0	7.5	5.7	4.4	6.6	6.1

¹ Excludes business and management, which is listed separately.

² Includes degree categories not listed separately.

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

College and University Enrollment by Level and Age of Student, Fall 1987

	Undergraduate			First-professional			Graduate			All levels		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Full-time students												
Under 18	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	34.4	37.6	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.2	34.3	32.2
20 to 21	29.8	29.2	29.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	26.3	26.8	26.5
22 to 24	18.7	13.5	16.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	22.0	24.0	22.9	19.8	14.8	17.3
25 to 29	7.8	6.5	7.2	37.6	32.4	35.7	36.8	30.3	33.9	11.4	8.7	10.1
30 to 34	3.4	4.3	3.8	10.9	11.5	11.1	19.7	16.5	18.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
35 to 39	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	5.9	5.0	10.3	11.7	10.9	2.5	3.5	3.0
40 to 49	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.8	6.0	11.3	8.3	1.7	3.0	2.4
50 to 64	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Age unknown	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Number of full-time students	3,163,754	3,299,312	6,463,066	153,661	88,143	241,804	293,503	233,133	526,636	3,610,918	3,620,588	7,231,506
Part-time students												
Under 18	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
18 to 19	8.7	7.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.2	6.6
20 to 21	11.5	9.3	10.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	7.8	8.5
22 to 24	17.1	13.6	15.1	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	8.6	8.7	15.6	12.8	14.0
25 to 29	20.6	17.6	18.9	35.8	30.4	33.7	28.9	23.3	25.7	22.2	18.6	20.1
30 to 34	14.6	14.7	14.7	24.3	22.3	23.6	23.4	18.7	20.7	16.2	15.4	15.7
35 to 39	9.3	12.0	10.9	14.6	16.0	15.1	16.7	18.0	17.5	10.6	13.0	12.0
40 to 49	8.8	13.7	11.7	10.1	14.7	11.9	14.2	20.5	17.8	9.7	14.8	12.7
50 to 64	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.3	4.6
65 and over	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Age unknown	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Number of part-time students	1,904,930	2,679,906	4,584,836	16,472	10,191	26,663	399,811	525,491	925,302	2,321,213	3,215,588	5,536,801
All students												
Under 18	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	24.7	24.1	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
20 to 21	22.9	20.3	21.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	19.7	17.9	18.7
22 to 24	18.1	13.5	15.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	14.4	13.4	13.9	18.2	13.9	15.9
25 to 29	12.6	11.5	12.0	37.4	32.2	35.5	32.2	25.5	28.7	15.6	13.4	14.4
30 to 34	7.6	8.9	8.3	12.2	12.6	12.3	21.8	18.0	19.8	9.4	10.0	9.7
35 to 39	4.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.9	6.0	14.0	16.1	15.1	5.7	8.0	6.9
40 to 49	4.1	7.4	5.9	2.9	5.0	3.7	10.7	17.7	14.3	4.9	8.5	6.8
50 to 64	1.6	2.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.3
65 and over	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Age unknown	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total number of students	5,068,684	5,979,218	11,047,902	170,133	98,334	268,467	693,314	758,624	1,451,938	5,932,131	6,836,176	12,768,307

Note: The federal government compiles data on the age of students every two years; the latest report covers 1987.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Foreign students' countries of origin
- Earned degrees conferred
- Institutions enrolling the most foreign students

Foreign Students' Countries of Origin, 1988-89

Country or territory	Students	Country or territory	Students
China	29,040	Peru	2,370
Taiwan	28,760	Nicaragua	2,220
Japan	24,000	South Africa	2,180
India	23,350	Bangladesh	2,150
Republic of Korea	20,610	Kenya	2,130
Malaysia	16,170	Norway	2,110
Canada	16,030	Trinidad & Tobago	2,100
Hong Kong	10,560	Panama	2,080
Iran	8,950	Sri Lanka	2,060
Indonesia	8,720	Ethiopia	1,920
Pakistan	7,050	Egypt	1,850
United Kingdom	6,800	Bahamas	1,760
Thailand	6,560	Netherlands	1,760
West Germany	6,340	Argentina	1,750
Nigeria	6,150	Cyprus	1,710
Mexico	5,780	Sweden	1,710
Lebanon	5,130	Syria	1,710
Saudi Arabia	4,970	Australia	1,580
Jordan	4,940	Vietnam	1,560
France	4,880	Haiti	1,500
Philippines	4,540	United Arab Emirates	1,460
Singapore	4,460	Cameroon	1,410
Greece	4,360	Ireland	1,400
Colombia	3,390	Honduras	1,380
Brazil	3,300	El Salvador	1,280
Spain	3,050	Switzerland	1,210
Venezuela	3,040	Chile	1,140
Turkey	3,010	Ecuador	1,110
Kuwait	2,730	Ghana	1,060
Israel	2,680	Cuba	1,030
Jamaica	2,420	Morocco	1,020
Italy	2,370	Costa Rica	1,010

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students, 1988-89

Institution	Number of foreign students
Miami-Dade Community College	5,080
University of Southern California	3,486
University of Texas at Austin	3,385
Boston University	2,940
University of Wisconsin at Madison	2,919
University of California at Los Angeles	2,859
Ohio State University main campus	2,790
Columbia University	2,673
University of Pennsylvania	2,654
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2,569
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2,510
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,465
University of Arizona	2,403
University of Maryland at College Park	2,352
George Washington University	2,275
State University of New York at Buffalo	2,242
Michigan State University	2,201
Harvard University	2,197
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	2,148
University of Houston-University Park	2,130
Purdue University main campus	2,120
University of California at Berkeley	2,100
Pennsylvania State University main campus	2,064
Iowa State University	2,045
Northeastern University	2,028
Cornell University	2,027
New York University	2,026
Arizona State University	2,005
Indiana University at Bloomington	1,990
Stanford University	1,990
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,981
University of Iowa	1,937
Texas A&M University main campus	1,877
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	1,849
University of Miami	1,828
University of Hawaii at Manoa	1,807
Howard University	1,786
University of Kansas	1,762
University of Florida	1,752
California State University at Long Beach	1,749

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Earned Degrees Conferred, 1987-88

	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctoral degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	9,744	4,478	14,222	2,427	1,052	3,479	926	216	1,142
Allied health and health sciences	8,787	51,308	60,095	4,028	14,495	18,523	540	707	1,247
Architecture and environmental design	5,277	3,329	8,606	2,042	1,117	3,159	66	32	98
Area and ethnic studies	1,393	2,070	3,463	495	410	905	71	71	142
Business and management	129,764	113,580	243,344	46,282	23,348	69,630	853	256	1,109
Communications and communications technologies	18,588	28,117	46,705	1,574	2,358	3,932	128	108	236
Computer and information sciences	23,347	11,201	34,548	6,702	2,464	9,166	380	48	428
Education	21,005	70,008	91,013	19,383	58,321	77,704	2,944	3,600	6,544
Engineering and engineering technologies	76,607	12,184	88,791	20,503	2,923	23,426	3,898	293	4,191
Foreign languages	2,727	7,301	10,028	589	1,258	1,847	180	231	411
Home economics and vocational home economics	1,225	13,600	14,825	246	1,813	2,059	82	227	309
Law	413	890	1,303	1,386	494	1,880	66	23	89
Letters	13,152	26,351	39,503	2,110	4,061	6,171	532	648	1,180
Liberal / general studies	9,498	12,298	21,796	511	831	1,342	16	15	31
Library and archival sciences	17	106	123	790	2,923	3,713	22	24	46
Life sciences	18,261	18,500	36,761	2,417	2,352	4,769	2,330	1,268	3,598
Mathematics	8,513	7,375	15,888	2,052	1,371	3,423	626	126	752
Military sciences and military technologies	331	18	349	48	1	49	0	0	0
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	8,193	9,173	17,366	1,799	1,298	3,097	167	94	261
Parks and recreation	1,680	2,401	4,081	205	256	461	19	10	29
Philosophy and religion	3,858	2,101	5,959	675	423	1,098	306	99	405
Physical sciences and science technologies	12,375	5,401	17,776	4,315	1,412	5,727	3,119	685	3,805
Protective services	8,349	5,020	13,369	727	297	1,024	23	9	32
Psychology	13,484	31,477	44,961	2,589	5,273	7,862	1,366	1,622	2,988
Public affairs and social work	4,533	9,699	14,232	6,324	10,826	17,150	238	232	470
Social sciences	56,297	43,973	100,270	6,235	4,058	10,293	1,851	932	2,783
Theology	4,187	1,397	5,584	3,159	1,616	4,775	1,080	127	1,207
Visual and performing arts	14,106	22,494	36,600	3,437	4,488	7,925	427	301	728
Not classified by field of study	1,131	670	1,801	1,873	2,271	4,144	336	243	579
All fields	476,842	516,520	993,362	144,923	153,810	298,733	22,592	12,247	34,839

	Professional degrees				Professional degrees		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Chiropractic	1,963	669	2,632	Pharmacy	383	568	951
Dentistry	3,216	1,135	4,351	Podiatry and podiatric medicine	495	150	645
Law	21,124	14,345	35,469	Theological professions	5,088	1,386	6,474
Medicine	10,107	4,984	15,091	Veterinary medicine	1,117	1,118	2,235
Optometry	672	351	1,023	All fields	45,288	25,127	70,415
Osteopathic medicine	1,123	421	1,544				

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Colleges with most freshman National Merit Scholars
- Financial aid to undergraduates
- Campuses with largest enrollments

Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars, 1989

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	314	0
University of Texas at Austin	217	163
Stanford University	203	0
Rice University	198	130
Yale University	169	0
Princeton University	141	0
Carleton College	123	102
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	113	0
University of Chicago	111	83
Georgia Institute of Technology	109	78
Texas A&M University	109	84
University of Florida	96	85
Northwestern University	94	55
University of Michigan	87	0
Duke University	83	9
Brigham Young University	82	60
Michigan State University	80	67
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	75	58
University of California at Los Angeles	74	60
University of Houston	69	58
University of New Orleans	69	62
Brown University	61	0
Cornell University	60	0
Bowling Green State University	58	44
University of California at Berkeley	55	4
Washington University (Mo.)	54	31
Williams College	53	0
University of California at San Diego	51	39
University of Oklahoma	50	40
University of Kansas	49	40
Harvey Mudd College	48	43
Trinity University	47	36
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	47	37
Florida State University	46	40
Baylor University	44	35
University of Arizona	43	30
Macalester College	42	34

Note: The table shows the total number of National Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. The rankings were determined by The Chronicle from an alphabetical listing in the corporation's annual report.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Financial Aid to Undergraduates, Fall 1986

By type of institution	Proportion of students receiving financial assistance, by source			Type of assistance		
	Total	Federal	Other	Grants	Loans	Work-study
Public						
Doctoral	46.8%	35.5%	28.5%	36.4%	27.6%	5.8%
Other 4-year	47.3	38.4	30.0	38.1	24.9	8.1
2-year	28.5	19.9	18.1	25.4	7.8	2.4
Less-than-2-year	51.8	41.9	22.9	46.1	19.6	3.4
All	38.0	28.5	23.7	31.5	17.3	4.6
Private, not-for-profit						
Doctoral	61.8	45.7	50.8	52.2	39.5	13.0
Other 4-year	67.9	50.1	57.7	60.1	42.1	16.4
2-year	63.9	47.9	44.7	53.6	35.7	5.7
Less-than-2-year	66.2	59.4	35.5	55.5	40.4	5.0
All	65.3	48.4	54.1	56.7	40.7	14.3
Private, for-profit						
2-year and above	82.7	79.2	24.2	54.9	69.3	1.2
Less-than-2-year	84.8	81.4	13.0	63.5	71.5	0.5
All	84.0	80.6	17.2	60.3	70.7	0.8
By student characteristics						
Sex						
Men	44.5%	34.1%	27.8%	36.5%	23.9%	5.6%
Women	46.3	35.6	29.7	38.6	24.9	6.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	48.9	40.3	28.7	41.2	19.7	6.8
Asian	40.5	33.3	28.5	36.2	18.4	7.6
Black, non-Hispanic	63.8	55.7	33.2	56.6	35.0	9.8
Hispanic	47.8	40.9	27.2	41.1	24.0	5.8
White, non-Hispanic	43.3	32.0	28.4	35.1	23.6	5.6
Age						
23 or younger	50.0	39.0	33.5	41.2	28.7	8.4
24 to 29	42.8	34.2	21.9	34.4	22.5	3.6
30 and older	35.4	24.8	21.7	30.6	14.4	2.0
Attendance status						
Full-time	58.3	47.4	37.3	48.2	34.2	9.2
Part-time	24.4	14.4	15.0	20.3	8.4	1.1
All	45.5%	34.9%	28.8%	37.6%	24.4%	6.1%

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 59,886 students enrolled at 1,074 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in the fall of 1986. Details may add up to more than the total because some students received multiple types and sources of aid. The total includes students who reported that they received aid but did not specify its source.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Campuses With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 1988

University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	61,556
Ohio State University main campus	53,661
University of Texas at Austin	50,106
Michigan State University	44,480
Miami-Dade Community College	43,880
Arizona State University	43,426
University of Wisconsin at Madison	43,364
Texas A&M University	39,163
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,337
Pennsylvania State University main campus	37,269
University of Maryland at College Park	36,681
Purdue University main campus	36,517
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	36,001
University of Arizona	34,725
University of California at Los Angeles	34,371
San Diego State University	34,155
Indiana University at Bloomington	33,776
University of Washington	33,460
University of Florida	33,282
California State University at Long Beach	33,179
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	32,901
Northeastern University	32,385
Temple University	32,139
Northern Virginia Community College	31,896
Macomb Community College	31,462
University of Cincinnati main campus	31,432
University of Southern California	30,831
Wayne State University	30,751
New York University	30,750
University of Houston-University Park	30,372
St. Louis Community College	30,291
Houston Community College	30,236
Brigham Young University main campus	30,226
University of California at Berkeley	30,102
University of Iowa	30,001
University of South Florida	29,912
California State University at Northridge	29,401
Boston University	28,555
University of Pittsburgh main campus	28,524
State University of New York at Buffalo	28,005
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	27,918
University of Akron main campus	27,818
Louisiana State University	27,348
University of Georgia	27,176
Oakland Community College	26,854
Pima Community College	26,810
College of Du Page	26,489
Iowa State University	26,475
San Jose State University	26,456
University of South Carolina at Columbia	26,435
Community College of the Air Force	26,354
University of Kansas main campus	26,020
Tarrant County Junior College District	25,946
Florida State University	25,907
El Camino College	25,789
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	25,725
University of Connecticut	25,374
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	25,212
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	24,985
Western Michigan University	24,861
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	24,808
Texas Tech University	24,605
University of North Texas	24,498
University of New Mexico main campus	24,433
City College of San Francisco	24,408
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	24,280
Northern Illinois University	24,255
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,217
Harvard University	24,194
San Francisco State University	24,138
University of Colorado at Boulder	24,065
University of Illinois at Chicago	23,986
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	23,985
University of Utah	23,756
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,626
University of Missouri at Columbia	23,568
California State University at Sacramento	23,478
San Diego Mesa College	23,410
University of Texas at Arlington	23,383
California State University at Fullerton	23,376
Cleveland Institute of Electronics	23,373
Eastern Michigan University	23,060
University of Toledo	22,806
Kent State University main campus	22,753
Orange Coast College	22,365
Illinois State University	22,322
University of Kentucky	22,230
University of Oklahoma at Norman	22,224
Georgia State University	22,176
University of Pennsylvania	22,169
Syracuse University main campus	22,086
Cuyahoga Community College District	22,010

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Employees in colleges and universities
- Median salaries of college and university administrators

- Distribution of full-time faculty members by age and discipline at four-year institutions

Employees in Colleges and Universities, Fall 1987

	Full-Time			Part-Time			Total
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	
Professional							
Executive, administrative, managerial	80,524	48,285	128,809	2,358	2,552	4,910	133,719
Faculty	373,546	149,874	523,420	155,867	113,783	269,650	793,070
Part-time research assistants	0	0	0	98,608	62,856	161,464	161,464
Non-faculty professionals	121,958	173,546	295,504	17,590	36,628	54,218	349,722
Non-professional							
Technical, paraprofessional	57,152	78,882	136,034	11,238	20,105	31,343	167,377
Clerical, secretarial	28,597	321,532	350,129	15,673	69,632	85,305	435,434
Skilled crafts	55,363	2,521	57,884	1,841	786	2,627	60,511
Service, maintenance	123,097	74,192	197,289	20,655	18,293	38,948	236,237
Total	840,237	848,832	1,689,069	323,830	324,635	648,465	2,337,534

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Age and Discipline at Four-Year Institutions, 1987

	Under 30	30 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Average age
Agriculture and home economics	2%	47%	32%	19%	1%	45
Business	2	50	28	17	2	45
Education	2	30	35	30	3	49
Engineering	1	35	31	31	3	48
Fine arts	4	40	35	17	4	46
Health sciences	1	46	28	20	5	46
Humanities	1	32	35	27	5	49
Natural sciences	1	41	39	17	2	47
Social sciences	1	43	34	17	5	47
Other	2	38	31	23	5	48
All	1	40	33	21	4	47

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 76 per cent. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Median Salaries of College and University Administrators, 1989-90

	All institutions		All institutions		All institutions
Executive		Administrative, continued		External affairs	
Chief executive of a system	\$91,400	Chief financial officer	\$58,463	Director, medical-center public relations ..	\$51,230
Assistant to chief executive of a system ..	57,553	Director, health and safety	42,000	Director, medical-center personnel	50,280
Chief executive of a single institution	87,000	Director, telecommunications	41,000	Chief development officer	58,000
Assistant to chief executive of single institution	45,600	Chief planning officer	57,780	Director, annual giving	34,200
Executive vice-president	73,978	Chief budget officer	50,900	Director, corporate and foundation relations	40,000
Academic		Associate budget director	40,000	Coordinator, resource development	27,910
Chief academic officer	\$67,000	Chief planning and budget officer	64,316	Director, estate planning	42,390
Chief health-professions officer	83,208	General counsel	66,700	Chief public-relations officer	40,700
Director, library services	43,903	Staff attorney	50,117	Director, governmental relations	62,000
Circulation librarian	26,623	Chief personnel and human-resources officer	46,875	Chief development and public-relations officer	64,700
Acquisitions librarian	30,603	Associate director, personnel and human-resources	37,450	Director, alumni affairs	33,600
Technical-services librarian	31,308	Manager, benefits	30,577	Director, development and alumni affairs ..	43,741
Public-services librarian	32,818	Manager, training and development	35,692	Director, special and deferred gifts	41,077
Reference librarian	28,900	Manager, employee relations	39,000	Director, church relations	33,150
Director, institutional research	46,066	Manager, labor relations	50,562	Director, community services	40,598
Associate director, institutional research ..	37,692	Manager, employment	31,000	Director, publications	33,809
Director, educational-media services	34,001	Manager, wage and salary	34,297	Associate director, publications	26,363
Director, learning-resources center	37,500	Manager, personnel information systems ..	34,152	Manager, printing services	29,640
Director, international studies	46,188	Director, affirmative action and equal employment	46,482	Director, information office	33,638
Director, academic computer center	46,013	Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	35,000	Director, news bureau	30,030
Associate director, academic computer center	39,520	Director, personnel and affirmative action ..	37,979	Student services	
Administrator, grants and contracts	44,612	Director, computer center	49,896	Chief student-affairs officer	\$54,463
Dean, agriculture	81,750	Associate director, computer center	42,000	Director, admissions	41,974
Dean, architecture	81,622	Data-base administrator	40,200	Associate director, admissions	30,000
Dean, arts and letters	58,000	Systems analyst, highest level	37,449	Admissions counselor	20,911
Dean, arts and sciences	66,000	Systems analyst, lowest level	30,160	Academic adviser	24,278
Dean, business	66,000	Programmer analyst, highest level	30,770	Director, admissions and registrar	47,393
Dean, communications	53,318	Programmer analyst, lowest level	24,638	Registrar	37,899
Dean, continuing education	50,000	Director, administrative computer center ..	45,360	Associate registrar	31,409
Dean, dentistry	110,000	Associate director, administrative computer center	38,135	Assistant registrar	25,493
Dean, education	64,000	Director, information systems	52,860	Director, admissions and financial aid ..	47,079
Dean, engineering	81,200	Director, physical plant	45,000	Director, student financial aid	36,897
Dean, extension	59,014	Associate director, physical plant	37,596	Associate director, student financial aid ..	27,294
Dean, fine arts	57,928	Manager, landscape and grounds	29,000	Director, food services	32,240
Dean, graduate programs	65,199	Manager, building maintenance trades ..	32,498	Associate director, food services	32,020
Dean, health-related professions	60,000	Manager, technical trades	34,225	Director, student housing	33,900
Dean, home economics	72,200	Manager, custodial services	28,090	Associate director, student housing	28,080
Dean, humanities	50,400	Manager, power plant	35,877	Housing officer, administrative operations	29,800
Dean, instruction	55,533	Comptroller	46,783	Housing officer, residential life	24,913
Dean, law	109,472	Manager, payroll	28,991	Director, foreign students	31,333
Dean, library and information sciences ..	62,000	Director, accounting	38,798	Director, student union	37,792
Dean, mathematics	48,270	Staff accountant, highest level	28,434	Associate director, student union	30,800
Dean, medicine	151,410	Staff accountant, lowest level	23,000	Student-union business manager	30,579
Dean, music	55,456	Bursar	34,400	Director, student activities	30,000
Dean, nursing	56,200	Associate bursar	28,896	Director, student placement	33,845
Dean, pharmacy	86,964	Director, purchasing	36,968	Director, student counseling	39,908
Dean, public health	94,000	Associate director, purchasing	32,566	Associate director, student counseling ..	34,725
Dean, sciences	53,577	Director, bookstore	27,500	Director, student health services, physician ..	70,008
Dean, social sciences	49,789	Associate director, bookstore	24,268	Director, student health services, nurse ..	26,466
Dean, social work	75,042	Director, internal audit	44,647	Director, campus ministries	30,269
Dean, special programs	45,030	Director, auxiliary services	45,601	Director, athletics	47,175
Dean, undergraduate programs	58,027	Manager, mail services	21,446	Men's	49,700
Dean, veterinary medicine	100,428	Director, campus security	33,722	Women's	36,228
Dean, vocational education	52,146	Director, risk management and insurance	46,900	Director, sports information	26,204
Administrative		Administrator, hospital medical center ..	122,715	Director, campus recreation	30,626
Chief business officer	\$63,307			Director, enrollment management	47,580
Chief administrative officer	64,403			Director, minority affairs	35,000
				Director, conferences	35,508

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,390 colleges and universities and are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

- College experiences in recruiting full-time faculty members
- Median salaries of chief executive and academic officers

- Average faculty salaries
- Employment of faculty members
- Distribution of full-time faculty members by rank

College Experiences in Recruiting Full-Time Faculty Members, 1989-90

	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Total
The quality of applicants has declined					
Yes, generally	11%	2%	4%	3%	6%
Yes, in a few fields	29	40	24	16	31
No	60	57	72	80	63
It has taken longer to find qualified people					
Yes, generally	20	26	14	13	20
Yes, in a few fields	44	36	61	55	45
No	36	39	24	32	34
Institution has had greater difficulty in getting top applicants to accept positions					
Yes, generally	22	24	20	15	22
Yes, in a few fields	44	28	51	57	41
No	34	48	28	28	37
A lower percentage of offers is being accepted					
Yes, generally	11	19	10	10	13
Yes, in a few fields	24	18	32	38	25
No	64	63	58	52	62
Institution has hired some faculty members in advance of an expected vacancy					
Yes, generally	1	7	6	6	4
Yes, in a few fields	4	10	17	34	10
No	95	83	77	60	86
Institution has hired some faculty members at salaries above the salary scale					
Yes, generally	8	10	16	12	10
Yes, in a few fields	24	47	65	75	41
No	67	43	19	13	48
Institution has hired new junior faculty members at a salary above that of some senior faculty members in the same department					
Yes, generally	2	5	7	5	4
Yes, in a few fields	13	27	40	56	25
No	85	68	53	39	71
Institution has moved part-time faculty members into full-time positions					
Yes, generally	14	4	2	2	8
Yes, in a few fields	51	58	44	31	50
No	36	38	53	67	42
Institution has had situations in which recruitment involved dual-career couples					
Yes, generally	4	13	8	9	8
Yes, in a few fields	22	37	63	78	38
No	75	50	28	14	55
Institution has assisted the spouse's job search for a dual-career couple					
Yes, generally	4	14	14	18	10
Yes, in a few fields	19	26	48	61	29
No	76	60	39	21	61

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1989-90

Type of institution by size of budget	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Doctoral		
Up to \$104-million	\$112,000	\$91,200
\$104-million to \$202-million	127,745	95,000
\$202-million to \$318-million	124,420	111,300
\$318-million or more	140,000	122,375
All	126,027	101,000
Comprehensive		
Up to \$25-million	\$90,200	\$69,000
\$25-million to \$37-million	95,000	78,123
\$37-million to \$59-million	96,000	82,412
\$59-million or more	114,088	92,881
All	97,268	79,144
Baccalaureate		
Up to \$7.7-million	\$69,360	\$49,236
\$7.7-million to \$13-million	80,000	57,500
\$13-million to \$19-million	90,000	64,574
\$19-million or more	104,545	75,000
All	85,675	60,674
2-year		
Up to \$6-million	\$66,092	\$49,800
\$6-million to \$9.7-million	71,100	54,641
\$9.7-million to \$18-million	79,380	59,153
\$18-million or more	85,005	68,332
All	73,708	56,844

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,390 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Average Faculty Salaries, 1989-90

	Public		Private, independent		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	\$57,520	5.9%	\$68,360	6.8%	\$61,210	7.0%	\$59,920	6.2%
Associate professor	42,010	6.0	46,440	7.1	43,810	6.4	42,830	6.2
Assistant professor	35,380	5.8	39,110	7.5	36,330	7.6	36,110	6.2
Instructor	24,570	4.7	30,610	8.2	31,190	4.8	25,710	5.4
Lecturer	27,420	—	34,510	—	27,400	—	29,110	—
All ranks	45,490	5.9	53,690	7.0	46,380	6.9	47,080	6.2
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	49,610	6.4	51,000	7.0	48,020	7.7	49,710	6.5
Associate professor	39,690	6.5	39,740	6.7	38,090	6.9	39,250	6.5
Assistant professor	32,730	6.8	32,780	7.1	31,900	5.9	32,640	6.7
Instructor	25,110	7.3	26,470	7.2	25,160	7.3	25,250	5.6
Lecturer	25,630	—	29,510	—	33,960	—	26,290	—
All ranks	40,140	6.4	40,370	6.9	38,510	6.9	40,010	6.5
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	43,270	5.4	46,830	6.1	37,620	6.6	42,180	6.1
Associate professor	35,850	4.8	35,940	6.2	31,410	6.1	34,030	5.8
Assistant professor	29,650	4.7	29,520	6.5	26,390	5.9	28,210	5.8
Instructor	24,220	4.3	24,100	5.6	22,030	5.6	23,210	5.1
Lecturer	25,400	—	29,170	—	21,240	—	25,860	—
All ranks	34,420	4.9	36,320	6.2	30,480	6.2	33,400	5.8
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	43,000	5.7	31,560	6.9	26,040	4.2	42,430	5.7
Associate professor	35,990	6.3	27,830	9.1	25,130	5.5	35,540	6.4
Assistant professor	30,560	5.8	24,620	9.6	22,490	5.3	30,080	5.9
Instructor	25,850	5.7	18,840	4.5	18,570	4.3	25,240	5.7
Lecturer	22,040	—	—	—	—	—	22,040	—
All ranks	34,560	5.9	25,210	8.1	23,000	6.1	33,950	6.0
Institutions without academic ranks								
All	34,510	5.6	27,320	5.6	22,400	3.8	34,390	5.6
All institutions except institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	53,210	6.0	59,600	6.7	44,320	7.0	53,540	6.3
Associate professor	40,250	6.1	41,210	6.8	35,320	6.4	39,590	6.3
Assistant professor	33,530	6.1	34,030	7.1	29,080	6.2	32,970	6.3
Instructor	25,040	5.1	26,030	7.0	23,110	5.9	24,890	5.4
Lecturer	26,500	—	33,050	—	27,110	—	27,780	—
All ranks	41,920	6.0	45,080	6.8	34,910	6.6	41,650	6.1

Note: Salary figures are based on 2,127 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,717 institutions.

— No data reported.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Employment of Faculty Members, 1987

	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other	All
Number of faculty members	319,000	218,000	218,000	70,000	825,000
Regular full-time	72%	58%	41%	63%	60%
Regular part-time	14	21	35	20	22
Temporary full-time	4	3	1	1	3
Temporary part-time	9	19	23	16	16

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The figures are adjusted to represent the distribution of all professors whose regular assignment includes instruction. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. "Temporary" faculty members include visiting, acting, and adjunct professors. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Rank, 1987

	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other	All
Full professor	38%	31%	12%	23%	30%
Associate professor	27	27	11	22	24
Assistant professor	24	29	11	31	24
Instructor	5	7	33	13	11
Other	5	6	34	10	11

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

■ Faculty attitudes and activities

FACULTY AND STAFF

Faculty Attitudes and Activities, 1988-89

	All institutions, by sex			By type of institution				
	Men	Women	All	Research	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Liberal arts	Two-year
POLITICAL CHARACTERIZATION								
Liberal	23%	29%	25%	34%	24%	26%	24%	19%
Moderately liberal	31	33	32	33	33	33	35	29
Middle of the road	17	14	16	16	15	14	14	18
Moderately conservative	21	20	21	14	21	20	21	26
Conservative	7	4	6	3	7	7	6	9
SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES								
Major interests:								
Primarily research	7%	4%	6%	18%	8%	3%	2%	1%
Primarily teaching	41	50	44	10	21	39	49	77
In both, but leaning toward research	26	18	23	48	37	20	14	6
In both, but leaning toward teaching	26	28	27	25	34	38	35	16
WORKING CONDITIONS								
Rate as excellent or good at own institution:								
Own salary	48%	45%	48%	45%	38%	40%	29%	62%
Own teaching load	49	45	47	58	49	37	39	50
Academic reputation of department outside the institution	64	70	66	67	53	55	62	79
Intellectual environment	45	43	45	52	39	31	52	49
Administration	36	38	36	28	30	32	47	45
Quality of life	53	46	51	48	45	43	56	57
Sense of community	35	38	37	25	30	32	56	45
VIEWS ON TENURE								
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
In my department tenure is now more difficult to achieve than it was five years ago	54%	54%	54%	61%	70%	65%	51%	37%
Many young faculty members at this institution will leave because it is "tenured in"	19	21	20	21	22	23	26	14
The abolition of faculty tenure would, on the whole, improve the quality of American higher education	27	32	29	25	27	28	32	32
In my department it is difficult for a person to achieve tenure if he or she does not publish	57	45	54	94	89	65	39	6
At my institution publications used for tenure and promotion are just "counted," not qualitatively measured	38	38	38	42	52	54	33	19
At my institution we need better ways, besides publications, to evaluate the scholarly performance of the faculty	68	68	68	69	77	79	69	55
The pressure to publish reduces the quality of teaching at my university	36	34	35	52	53	41	22	14
Teaching effectiveness should be the primary criterion for promotion of faculty	58	73	62	22	41	68	76	92
At my campus academic freedom would be protected whether faculty members could get tenure or not	43	45	44	35	37	38	52	55
VIEWS ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION								
Rate own institution excellent or somewhat better than adequate in:								
Providing undergraduates with a general education	74%	77%	75%	62%	69%	73%	84%	85%
Preparing undergraduates for a vocation or career	73	79	75	62	69	71	71	89
Strengthening the values of undergraduates	36	41	37	24	32	34	70	43
Creating opportunities for undergraduates to engage in public service	29	31	30	23	28	29	53	31
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Undergraduates at my institution are not getting as good an education today as they did five years ago	18	19	18	17	18	19	14	20
State-mandated assessment requirements threaten the quality of undergraduate education and intrude on institutional autonomy	45	43	44	45	42	43	51	44
The number of general-education courses required of all undergraduates should be increased	37	38	37	40	33	34	33	41
I enjoy interacting informally with undergraduates outside the classroom	84	81	83	77	83	85	92	84
Undergraduates should seek out faculty only during posted office hours	13	19	15	15	15	13	12	16
Grade inflation is a problem at my institution	63	62	62	64	64	62	65	60
I find myself not grading as "hard" as I should	49	49	49	48	49	50	54	48
The undergraduates with whom I have close contact are seriously underprepared in basic skills such as those required for written and oral communication	74	77	75	68	70	73	64	85
VIEWS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES								
Agree strongly or with reservations that at own institution:								
The administration supports academic freedom	68%	65%	67%	63%	61%	62%	75%	74%
The institution is managed effectively	49	53	50	37	44	46	61	61
Faculty members who become administrators soon lose sight of what it means to be a teacher or to do research	52	53	52	47	50	55	39	58
The institution spends too much time and money teaching students what they should have learned in high school	69	66	68	60	64	73	56	73
The institution has serious financial problems	42	39	41	51	47	48	38	28
There are more part-time and adjunct faculty members who work at the institution than there were five years ago	56	63	58	38	50	57	55	75
The institution is as interested now in increasing the numbers of women and minority members on the faculty as it was five years ago	72	61	69	69	69	65	66	72
I am satisfied with the results of affirmative action	50	48	49	44	47	48	46	55
Issues raised by affirmative action are causing serious strains among the faculty in the department	15	16	16	14	16	13	8	20
The normal academic requirements should be relaxed in appointing members of minority groups to the faculty at this institution	9	6	8	11	8	9	9	5
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Performing sponsored research for a private company is not a proper university activity	25	27	25	24	21	25	28	27
Too many students ill-suited to academic life are now enrolling in colleges and universities	64	63	64	54	59	66	61	70
There has been a widespread lowering of standards in American higher education	65	72	67	60	63	67	68	73
My job is the source of considerable personal strain	40	51	44	48	46	45	48	38
I tend to subordinate all aspects of my life to my work	39	43	40	46	42	44	47	32
This is a poor time for any young person to begin an academic career	20	19	20	22	22	20	17	18
If I had it to do over again, I would not become a college teacher	15	14	15	14	16	17	14	13
I may leave this profession within the next five years	31	32	31	26	32	33	33	34
I often wish I had entered another profession	17	19	17	14	19	20	15	19
I feel trapped in a profession with limited opportunities for advancement	19	21	20	14	20	22	18	22

Note: The figures are based on a national survey conducted in February 1989 of 9,996 faculty members at 306 colleges and universities. The response rate was 54.5 per cent. The figures cover the 1988-89 academic year, and are weighted by type of institution. The responses to the attitude and activity questions cover full-time faculty members only, while the responses to the question on characteristics cover both full- and part-time faculty members. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding, multiple responses, or the omission of "neutral" or other response categories.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Major gifts to higher education
- Trends in college revenues and expenditures
- Defense Department contracts
- College costs
- Range of college tuition
- Revenues and expenditures of colleges and universities

Major Gifts to Higher Education Since 1967

Emory University: Robert W. Woodruff, \$105-million, 1979.
Stanford University: David Packard, \$70-million, 1986.
University of Miami: James L. Knight, \$56-million, 1986.
California Institute of Technology: Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, \$50-million, 1986.
Cornell University Medical Center: anonymous, \$50-million, 1983.

Stanford University: William R. Hewlett, \$50-million, 1986.
United Negro College Fund: Walter Annenberg, \$50-million, 1990.
University of Richmond: E. Claiborne Robins, \$50-million, 1969.
Yale University: Paul Mellon, \$47-million, 1967.
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center: Harold C. Simmons, \$41-million, 1988.

Vanderbilt University: Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, \$41-million, 1970.
California Institute of Technology: Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986.
Loyola Marymount University: Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986.
Pomona College: Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986.
Stanford University: Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986.

University of Illinois: Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, \$40-million, 1985.
Georgia Institute of Technology: George Woodruff, \$37.5-million, 1987.
Carnegie Mellon University: anonymous, \$35-million, 1976.
National College of Education: Michael W. Louis, \$33-million, 1989.
University of Notre Dame: Edward J. DeBartolo, \$33-million, 1989.

University of Miami: Harcourt M. & Virginia W. Sylvester Foundation, \$32.5-million, 1986.
New York University: Leonard N. Stern, \$30-million, 1988.
New York University: Lawrence A. and Robert P. Tisch, \$30-million, 1989.
University of Oklahoma: Bill D. Saxon, \$30-million, 1981.
Trinity University: Norine Randle Murchison, \$27.1-million, 1986.

Baylor College of Medicine: Albert B. Alkek, \$25-million, 1988.
Columbia University: John M. Kluge, \$25-million, 1987.
Ohio State University: Leslie H. Wexner, \$25-million, 1987.
Southern Methodist University: Robert H. and Nancy Dedman, \$25-million, 1981.
University of Minnesota: Curtis L. Carlson, \$25-million, 1985.

University of Pennsylvania: Saul P. Steinberg, \$25-million, 1989.
University of Rochester: Charles F. Hutchison, \$25-million, 1976.
University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center: \$24-million, Col. C. P. Simpson and Anna Crouchet Simpson, 1989.
Princeton University: Laurance S. Rockefeller, \$21-million, 1990.

Cornell University: Samuel C. Johnson, \$20-million, 1984.
New York University: Paulette Goddard, \$20-million, 1990.
Northwestern University: Walter Annenberg, \$20-million, 1989.
Spelman College: Bill Cosby, \$20-million, 1988.
University of Richmond: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jepson, Jr., \$20-million, 1987.
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center: H. Ross Perot, \$20-million, 1987.
Yale University: the Bass Family, \$20-million, 1990.

Note: Includes gifts by individual donors to colleges and universities from 1967 to date.

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Trends in College Revenues and Expenditures, 1980-87

	Revenues		Expenditures	
	Public institutions	Private institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
1980-81	\$43,195,617,000	\$22,389,172,000	\$42,279,806,000	\$21,773,132,000
1981-82	47,270,822,000	24,920,034,000	46,219,134,000	24,120,314,000
1982-83	50,412,086,000	27,183,640,000	49,572,918,000	26,362,831,000
1983-84	54,545,275,000	29,872,012,000	53,086,644,000	28,906,716,000
1984-85	59,794,159,000	32,678,536,000	58,314,550,000	31,636,713,000
1985-86	65,004,632,000	35,432,985,000	63,193,853,000	34,341,889,000
1986-87	69,613,289,000	39,196,539,000	67,653,838,000	38,109,719,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Non-Profit Institutions Receiving the Largest Contracts From the Defense Department, Fiscal Year 1989

	Amount
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$410,578,000
Aerospace Corporation	301,430,000
Mitre Corporation	384,216,000
Johns Hopkins University	327,647,000
IIT Research Institute	78,151,000
University of California	56,507,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	54,986,000
Pennsylvania State University	53,950,000
Rand Corporation	50,953,000
Carnegie Mellon University	49,023,000
SRI International	45,624,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	42,811,000
University of Texas	33,362,000
Stanford University	32,192,000
Analytic Services Inc.	32,078,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	31,945,000
Utah State University	31,705,000
University of Minnesota	30,255,000
University of Southern California	29,363,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	29,003,000

Note: The table includes colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received more than \$29-million in Department of Defense contracts. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Costs at Public and Private Institutions, 1989-90

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	\$1,694	\$1,694	\$8,737	\$8,737
Books and supplies	454	454	459	459
Room and board*	3,039	1,371	3,898	1,501
Transportation	442	733	414	714
Other	1,042	1,065	818	910
Total	\$6,671	\$5,317	\$14,326	\$12,321
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	\$842	\$842	\$4,713	\$4,713
Books and supplies	438	438	424	424
Room and board*	—	1,465	3,258	1,324
Transportation	—	846	423	651
Other	—	950	832	750
Total	—	\$4,541	\$9,650	\$7,862

* Room not included for commuter students.
— Insufficient data.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Range of Tuition at Four-Year Institutions, 1989-90

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
\$14,000 or more	30	\$14,387	7.6%
\$13,000 — \$13,999	42	13,497	10.3
\$12,000 — \$12,999	20	12,494	3.3
\$11,000 — \$11,999	31	11,540	5.5
\$10,000 — \$10,999	49	10,490	6.3
\$9,000 — \$9,999	79	9,424	10.0
\$8,000 — \$8,999	106	8,487	12.4
\$7,000 — \$7,999	136	7,482	14.2
\$6,000 — \$6,999	142	6,469	10.2
\$5,000 — \$5,999	102	5,504	8.1
\$4,000 — \$4,999	75	4,507	5.1
\$3,000 — \$3,999	58	3,516	2.8
\$2,000 — \$2,999	41	2,539	1.6
\$1,000 — \$1,999	7	1,535	2.2
Less than \$1,000	5	259	0.4
Total	923	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
\$3,000 or more	11	\$3,284	1.8%
\$2,000 — \$2,999	65	2,383	24.4
\$1,500 — \$1,999	114	1,722	30.9
\$1,000 — \$1,499	119	1,295	28.4
\$500 — \$999	38	868	14.0
Less than \$500	5	393	0.5
Total	352	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1989-90 tuition and fee charges by June 21, 1989.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1986-87

	Public institutions		Private institutions	
	1986-87	Per cent of total	1986-87	Per cent of total
Revenues				
Tuition and fees	\$10,198,633,000	14.7%	\$15,507,194,000	39.6%
Appropriations				
Federal	1,434,295,000	2.1	221,950,000	0.6
State	28,974,665,000	41.6	362,454,000	0.9
Local	2,289,420,000	3.3	4,713,000	—
Government grants and contracts				
Federal	5,793,699,000	8.3	6,454,104,000	16.5
State	1,465,213,000	2.1	506,970,000	1.3
Local	245,594,000	0.4	259,594,000	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	2,292,985,000	3.3	3,659,697,000	9.3
Endowment income	349,779,000	0.5	2,028,179,000	5.2
Sales and services				
Educational activities	1,771,760,000	2.5	870,145,000	2.2
Auxiliary enterprises	7,092,985,000	10.2	4,271,203,000	10.9
Hospitals	5,910,785,000	8.5	3,367,048,000	8.6
Other	1,793,474,000	2.6	1,683,287,000	4.3
Total current-fund revenues	69,613,289,000	100.0	39,196,539,000	100.0
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$23,359,057,000	34.5%	\$10,352,089,000	27.2%
Research	6,258,625,000	9.3	3,093,684,000	8.1
Public service	2,727,593,000	4.0	720,860,000	1.9
Academic support	5,048,232,000	7.5	2,527,219,000	6.6
Student services	3,158,991,000	4.7	1,816,922,000	4.8
Institutional support	6,042,593,000	8.9	4,042,069,000	10.6
Plant operation and maintenance	5,308,631,000	7.8	2,510,400,000	6.6
Scholarships and fellowships	1,751,671,000	2.6	3,024,430,000	7.9
Mandatory transfers	704,040,000	1.0	508,448,000	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	7,135,393,000	10.5	3,901,940,000	10.2
Hospitals	5,904,212,000	8.7	3,268,802,000	8.6
Other	254,799,000	0.4	2,342,856,000	6.1
Total current-fund expenditures	67,653,838,000	100.0	38,109,719,000	100.0

Note: A dash indicates less than 0.5 per cent. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Sources of voluntary support for higher education
- Return on college endowments
- Endowments over \$100-million
- Top 10 institutions in voluntary support
- Largest endowments per student

Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education, 1988-89

Sources	Amount	Per cent	Percentage change	
			1-year	5-year
Alumni	\$2,292,000,000	25.7%	+12.2%	+75.6%
Other individuals	2,077,000,000	23.3	+7.8	+57.8
Corporations	1,947,000,000	21.8	+5.1	+53.2
Foundations	1,742,000,000	19.5	+8.4	+61.1
Religious organizations	237,000,000	2.7	+20.0	+44.5
Other	632,000,000	7.1	+10.0	+44.5
Total	\$8,925,000,000	100%	+8.8%	+59.4%

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support, 1988-89

Stanford University	\$188,635,513
Harvard University	185,353,003
Cornell University	157,072,064
Yale University	122,755,800
University of Pennsylvania	121,945,814
Columbia University	110,422,711
University of Southern California	102,628,589
University of Wisconsin at Madison	102,232,856
Duke University	102,016,708
University of Minnesota	100,170,258

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Total Return on College Endowments

	Periods ending June 30, 1989			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+14.1%	+9.4%	+15.7%	+13.7%
By size				
\$25-million and under	+13.1%	+8.4%	+14.4%	+12.7%
\$25-million to \$100-million	+14.0	+9.6	+15.7	+13.3
\$100-million to \$400-million	+15.3	+9.8	+16.6	+14.4
\$400-million or more	+14.3	+10.1	+16.6	+15.0
By type of institution				
Public	+14.2%	+9.3%	+15.6%	+13.2%
Private	+14.1	+9.4	+15.8	+13.9
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+20.6%	+11.9%	+20.0%	+16.9%
Shearson Lehman Hutton				
Government / Corporate Bond Index	+12.3	+8.1	+14.4	+11.3
Shearson Lehman Hutton				
Government Bond Index	+12.1	+7.8	+13.8	+11.5
Consumer Price Index	+5.3	+4.2	+3.6	+5.4

Note: Total-return rates represent change in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1989, based on data for investment pools at 330 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Largest Endowments per Student, 1989

Private institutions	Students	Amount
Academy of the New Church	315	\$444,495
Princeton University	6,235	398,369
California Institute of Technology	1,741	274,485
Harvard University	16,961	264,075
Rice University	4,002	242,583
Agnes Scott College	488	235,293
Swarthmore College	1,332	228,912
Grinnell College	1,294	227,456
Yale University	10,538	221,721
Pomona College	1,384	195,848
Public institutions		
Virginia Military Institute Foundation	1,318	65,785
Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation	1,281	34,411
Texas A&M University System	50,000	26,091
University of Virginia	17,546	25,446
University of Texas System	123,482	24,469
University of Delaware	16,844	19,549
Georgia Institute of Technology	12,053	13,123
University of Cincinnati	22,570	12,102
College of William and Mary	7,023	10,487
University of Michigan	44,169	9,573

Note: Based on market value of endowments on June 30, 1989, and full-time-equivalent enrollment for fall 1988.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

College and University Endowments Over \$100-Million, 1989

	Market value June 30, 1989		Market value June 30, 1989		Market value June 30, 1989
Harvard University	\$4,478,976,000	Williams College	\$290,637,000	Boston University	\$150,547,000
University of Texas System	3,021,474,000	Ohio State University	287,298,000	University of Washington	147,978,000
Princeton University	2,483,829,000	Wake Forest University	284,670,000	Occidental College	145,211,000
Yale University	2,336,495,000	Wesleyan University	275,138,000	Washington State University	144,697,000
Stanford University	1,775,000,000	University of Cincinnati	273,133,000	Brandeis University	144,618,000
Columbia University	1,460,356,000	University of Tulsa ¹	272,720,000	Bowdoin College	144,156,000
Texas A&M University System	1,304,536,000	Pomona College	271,053,000	Syracuse University	144,015,000
Washington University	1,294,209,000	Trinity University	266,670,000	University of Minnesota Foundation	142,453,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,256,165,000	Amherst College	266,506,000	University of Miami ¹	142,363,000
University of Chicago	973,697,000	George Washington University	265,772,000	Academy of the New Church	140,016,000
Rice University	970,817,000	University of Richmond	265,310,000	Rush-Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center	135,353,000
Emory University	923,612,000	University of Pittsburgh	259,144,000	University of Alabama System ²	135,000,000
Northwestern University	893,680,000	Berea College	252,052,000	Bryn Mawr College	133,917,000
Cornell University	823,000,000	Boston College ¹	250,005,000	Purdue University	133,431,000
University of Pennsylvania	761,408,000	University of Minnesota	247,438,000	University of Missouri	131,968,000
Dartmouth College	632,027,000	Loyola University of Chicago	246,236,000	Tufts University	130,666,000
Vanderbilt University	556,567,000	Georgetown University	240,674,000	Colgate University	123,309,000
University of Notre Dame	542,501,000	Baylor University ¹	235,316,000	Colorado College	123,047,000
New York University	540,315,000	Vassar College	226,953,000	Earlham College	122,247,000
University of Rochester	538,078,000	Lehigh University	225,628,000	State University of New York at Buffalo	119,044,000
Johns Hopkins University	527,209,000	Tulane University	221,424,000	American University of Beirut	117,544,000
Rockefeller University	522,663,000	Oberlin College	220,870,000	University of Illinois Foundation	117,478,000
California Institute of Technology	477,879,000	Middlebury College	216,920,000	Agnes Scott College	114,823,000
University of Southern California	459,828,000	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	209,406,000	Southwestern University	114,554,000
University of Virginia	446,476,000	Kansas University Endowment Association	203,595,000	Hamilton College	113,945,000
Duke University	426,183,000	University of Florida Foundation	198,207,000	Trinity College (Conn.)	113,160,000
University of Michigan	422,809,000	Lafayette College	187,117,000	University of Wisconsin Foundation	112,126,000
Brown University	398,100,000	Thomas Jefferson University	185,229,000	Rutgers University	112,097,000
Case Western Reserve University	381,075,000	Pennsylvania State University	166,850,000	Virginia Tech Foundation	105,800,000
Wellesley College	341,746,000	Mount Holyoke College	163,664,000	Cranbrook Educational Community	104,863,000
Southern Methodist University	334,643,000	Saint Louis University	160,779,000	Washington and Lee University	101,169,000
University of Delaware	329,280,000	Georgia Institute of Technology	158,174,000	Cooper Union	100,375,000
Smith College	325,759,000	Carleton College	157,632,000		
Swarthmore College	304,911,000	Rochester Institute of Technology	155,630,000		
Grinnell College	294,328,000	University of Nebraska	155,284,000		
Carnegie Mellon University	291,271,000	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	151,562,000		

Note: Table includes institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

¹ As of May 31
² As of September 30

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

- Holdings of university libraries in U.S. and Canada
- Top institutions in research-and-development spending

Holdings of University Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1988-89

	Rank ¹	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures ²		Rank ¹	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures ²
Harvard University	1	11,781,270	336,649	102,000	1,065	\$40,905,537	Boston University	52	1,711,215	53,264	29,155	277	\$9,406,578
University of California at Berkeley	2	7,366,672	195,076	103,944	773	29,480,699	Vanderbilt University	52	1,810,919	60,993	19,348	303	9,827,362
University of California at Los Angeles	3	5,976,588	188,733	93,549	728	29,349,137	University of Illinois at Chicago	54	1,610,165	55,925	17,660	295	10,367,454
Stanford University ³	4	5,753,147	320,601	56,343	610	28,674,297	Washington University (Mo.)	54	2,221,176	53,549	18,841	235	10,069,892
Yale University ³	5	8,718,619	188,616	52,496	680	26,896,746	University of South Carolina	56	2,367,144	74,903	19,009	194	8,531,967
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6	7,561,615	188,468	92,445	540	17,194,948	University of Cincinnati	56	1,693,173	58,255	19,027	285	10,996,517
Columbia University	7	5,894,135	166,476	63,841	656	22,852,784	University of Delaware	56	1,898,511	61,888	23,490	234	8,964,237
University of Texas	8	6,066,136	181,571	78,446	589	17,925,133	Emory University	56	1,820,956	58,526	16,733	257	10,741,274
University of Toronto	9	5,821,745	181,590	34,053	716	24,574,320	University of Massachusetts	60	2,345,974	72,624	16,655	204	9,192,395
University of Michigan	10	6,237,521	119,296	68,299	592	21,111,158	Purdue University	61	1,867,691	60,029	21,042	271	8,696,953
Cornell University ³	11	5,144,830	126,812	61,369	527	19,487,745	Syracuse University	61	2,285,707	43,468	20,614	269	8,929,768
University of Washington	12	4,815,209	152,461	49,282	493	18,936,832	University of New Mexico	63	1,667,749	52,525	16,177	348	10,645,139
University of Wisconsin	13	4,908,985	108,834	48,085	508	19,091,165	Texas A&M University	63	1,840,334	55,598	17,088	304	9,811,822
University of Minnesota	14	4,537,087	97,527	47,010	465	19,213,314	York University (Ontario)	65	1,746,261	58,687	19,582	245	9,286,452
University of Chicago	15	5,063,051	96,350	50,663	367	14,852,685	Brigham Young University	66	1,997,272	73,741	18,715	330	9,213,729
Rutgers University ³	16	3,129,861	113,110	28,433	525	21,860,812	Brown University	67	2,172,889	50,664	13,464	265	9,406,004
University of North Carolina	17	3,635,509	127,838	41,758	413	15,245,467	University of Rochester ³	68	2,639,518	53,898	13,959	258	8,112,657
Princeton University	18	4,175,904	110,908	31,414	383	15,966,013	University of Colorado	68	2,227,963	53,930	15,084	221	9,558,177
Ohio State University	19	4,338,474	99,622	32,005	462	16,127,336	University of Kentucky	70	2,118,822	43,917	19,123	278	7,892,099
Pennsylvania State University	20	3,043,837	85,650	30,345	449	16,668,127	University of Tennessee	70	1,833,491	42,320	20,761	255	8,093,394
Indiana University	21	4,045,828	87,861	25,699	465	15,425,406	University of Notre Dame	72	1,929,116	76,728	16,602	190	6,772,138
Arizona State University ³	22	2,466,274	133,883	34,001	381	13,877,587	University of Miami	72	1,656,659	52,333	15,478	255	9,095,200
University of Georgia ³	23	2,788,311	100,079	57,950	352	11,668,634	University of California at Irvine	74	1,395,955	54,085	16,467	228	10,481,056
University of Pennsylvania	24	3,576,227	86,296	30,419	369	15,434,175	University of Missouri	75	2,446,491	38,961	17,073	238	7,520,902
University of California at Davis	25	2,306,831	89,236	51,486	332	15,038,004	Southern Illinois University	76	2,039,345	46,037	21,275	250	7,851,734
Duke University	26	3,757,814	96,563	30,018	319	13,758,604	Dartmouth College	77	1,774,175	53,544	20,533	173	7,982,175
University of British Columbia	27	2,817,779	109,572	21,499	415	14,144,640	University of Utah	78	1,757,847	53,739	14,338	229	7,367,725
University of Virginia	27	3,091,445	102,040	25,693	366	15,257,838	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	79	1,673,005	46,367	18,412	221	8,051,309
University of Arizona	27	3,424,698	99,861	28,808	386	13,232,559	Florida State University ³	80	1,764,116	49,714	18,656	231	7,468,986
New York University	30	3,031,621	74,628	29,499	382	16,424,012	University of Nebraska	81	1,967,758	46,367	17,626	209	7,081,454
University of Florida	30	2,782,279	100,629	29,542	389	14,385,607	University of Waterloo	82	1,630,870	52,492	14,598	206	7,637,308
Michigan State University	32	3,373,215	114,521	28,754	325	12,306,366	Temple University ³	82	2,034,523	38,777	15,171	232	7,602,237
University of Alberta ³	33	2,844,697	83,889	19,426	402	13,371,072	University of Oregon	84	1,844,650	41,937	21,024	217	7,736,764
University of Southern California ³	34	2,580,183	55,566	37,297	371	14,338,464	Iowa State University	84	1,792,018	43,218	18,627	218	7,508,324
University of Pittsburgh	35	2,789,211	91,980	22,259	355	11,901,697	Queen's University at Kingston	84	1,748,868	36,848	15,747	218	7,999,497
Johns Hopkins University	36	2,784,642	65,648	20,327	324	14,217,404	State University of New York at Stony Brook	87	1,654,860	42,737	11,211	224	9,090,506
McGill University	36	2,477,288	98,201	17,447	318	12,759,722	Washington State University	88	1,561,376	34,616	21,962	209	7,843,297
University of Iowa	38	3,018,599	93,259	24,119	266	10,553,903	Tulane University ³	89	1,759,026	44,575	16,767	180	6,950,382
University of Kansas	38	2,793,134	71,272	27,857	316	11,446,035	University of Oklahoma	90	2,261,724	39,348	17,588	183	6,617,399
University of California at San Diego	40	1,888,207	65,414	30,225	339	13,457,087	Kent State University ³	91	2,010,760	35,110	10,561	251	8,893,468
University of Maryland	41	1,993,077	68,531	22,526	342	12,115,457	University of Manitoba	91	1,491,876	35,260	12,368	232	8,197,539
Wayne State University	42	2,309,698	80,239	24,588	238	11,320,503	Case Western Reserve University	93	1,559,365	33,112	12,345	181	6,708,322
Howard University	43	1,729,875	60,884	27,931	224	11,427,835	McMaster University	94	1,338,532	44,879	11,607	200	8,506,271
University of Western Ontario	44	1,912,689	71,644	18,860	291	10,183,315	University of Guelph	95	1,837,164	57,981	12,987	155	5,432,538
University of Hawaii	45	2,312,229	70,287	32,257	236	8,712,084	University of Saskatchewan	95	1,372,707	52,592	10,748	179	7,358,922
University of California at Santa Barbara	46	1,927,290	67,973	21,497	250	11,036,818	University of Alabama	97	1,772,934	42,959	17,441	176	6,137,694
University of Connecticut ³	47	2,210,528	70,032	19,499	233	12,122,828	North Carolina State University	98	1,263,969	34,343	13,349	220	8,341,223
Georgetown University	47	1,737,381	71,282	21,241	296	10,765,556	University of Houston	99	1,598,010	38,222	16,490	205	6,355,605
University of Laval	49	1,723,632	72,012	15,184	271	10,574,873	Oklahoma State University ³	100	1,524,543	47,767	11,976	186	6,806,752
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50	2,141,174	52,288	21,019	258	9,916,248	University of California at Riverside	101	1,414,570	47,757	9,103	191	6,609,674
Louisiana State University	51	2,408,565	83,661	19,917	276	8,002,404	State University of New York at Albany ³	102	1,253,476	37,432	14,756	167	6,544,051
Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated. The list excludes Northwestern University; officials there would not submit survey data because of a U.S. Justice Department investigation concerning alleged collusion by some universities in the setting of tuition and student-aid levels.							Georgia Institute of Technology	103	1,611,773	35,753	23,580	122	4,525,114
1 Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total expenditures, and size of staff. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users. Two institutions chose not to have their index figure calculated; they appear at the end of the list.							Colorado State University	104	1,182,764	45,006	11,284	141	6,373,166
2 Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.							Rice University	n/a	1,403,820	36,127	12,153	148	5,744,939
3 Includes branches as well as the main institution.							State University of New York at Buffalo	n/a	2,534,391	60,888	23,264	293	11,008,544
n/a Data not available.							SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES						

Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal Year 1988

	Amount		Amount		Amount
Johns Hopkins University	\$557,016,000	Harvard University	\$190,429,000	Georgia Institute of Technology	\$132,051,000
Stanford University	277,504,000	Pennsylvania State University	188,444,000	University of Colorado	128,015,000
Cornell University	271,659,000	University of California at Berkeley	186,372,000	Purdue University	118,797,000
University of Wisconsin at Madison	271,418,000	University of Texas at Austin	172,608,000	Washington University	117,829,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	270,584,000	Yale University	162,188,000	Michigan State University	116,320,000
University of Minnesota	252,027,000	Columbia University	160,976,000	North Carolina State University	115,440,000
University of Michigan	250,169,000	University of Pennsylvania	159,218,000	Louisiana State University	114,698,000
Texas A&M University	231,161,000	University of Arizona	155,464,000	University of Rochester	114,061,000
University of California at Los Angeles	209,338,000	University of California at Davis	154,655,000	Duke University	113,968,000
University of California at San Diego	200,472,000	Ohio State University	154,652,000	University of Florida	107,177,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	197,393,000	University of Southern California	150,009,000	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	107,039,000
University of California at San Francisco	193,289,000	University of Georgia	137,692,000	Baylor College of Medicine	106,814,000
University of Washington	190,735,000	University of Maryland at College Park	135,531,000	Rutgers University	105,150,000

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Nation

INSTITUTIONS

- Administrators' views of challenges facing institutions
- Selective liberal-arts colleges
- Views on institutional status

- Administrators' views of enrollment changes
- Leading research universities

Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage of administrators citing each challenge:					
Adequate finances	62%	40%	47%	64%	52%
Fund raising	7	22	10	15	13
Maintain enrollment	19	31	34	34	27
Enrollment growth	11	15	8	12	12
Assessment	14	7	9	4	10
Maintain quality	19	21	25	18	21
Strengthen curriculum	15	16	21	15	16
Serve new needs and populations	7	11	9	6	9
Effective faculty	12	17	13	14	14
Recruitment and retention of faculty members	16	13	31	27	18
Other faculty issues	31	29	23	12	27
Diversity	21	24	32	30	24
Facilities and technology	45	30	28	28	36

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College	Kenyon College
Albion College	King College
Albright College	Knox College
Allegheny College	Lafayette College
Alma College	Lake Forest College
Amherst College	Lawrence University
Antioch University	Lebanon Valley College
Augustana College (Ill.)	Lewis and Clark College
Austin College	Luther College
Barat College	Macalester College
Bard College	MacMurray College
Barnard College	Manhattanville College
Bates College	Marlboro College
Beloit College	Marymount Manhattan College
Benedictine College	Middlebury College
Bennington College	Mills College
Bethany College (W.Va.)	Millsaps College
Birmingham Southern College	Mount Holyoke College
Blackburn College	Muhlenberg College
Borromeo College of Ohio	Nebraska Wesleyan University
Bowdoin College	Neumann College
Bryn Mawr College	Oberlin College
Bucknell University	Occidental College
Carleton College	Oglethorpe University
Carroll College (Wis.)	Pitzer College
Centenary College of Louisiana	Pomona College
Centre College of Kentucky	Principia College
Chatham College	Radcliffe College
Chestnut Hill College	Randolph-Macon College
Claremont McKenna College	Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Coe College	Reed College
Colby College	Regis College (Mass.)
Colgate University	Rhodes College
College of Mount Saint Vincent	Ripon College
College of the Holy Cross	Rockford College
College of Wooster	St. John's College—Main Campus
Colorado College	St. John's College at Santa Fe
Connecticut College	Saint John's University (Minn.)
Cornell College	St. Lawrence University
Davidson College	Saint Olaf College
De Pauw University	Salem College
Denison University	Sarah Lawrence College
Dickinson College	Scripps College
Drew University	Skidmore College
Earlham College	Smith College
Eckerd College	State University of New York College at Purchase
Emmanuel College	Swarthmore College
Franklin and Marshall College	Sweet Briar College
Furman University	Thomas More College
Gettysburg College	Trinity College (Conn.)
Goddard College	Union College (N.Y.)
Gordon College	University of Dallas
Goshen College	University of the South
Goucher College	Ursinus College
Grinnell College	Vassar College
Guilford College	Virginia Military Institute
Gustavus Adolphus College	Wabash College
Hamilton College	Wartburg College
Hamline University	Washington and Jefferson College
Hampden-Sydney College	Washington and Lee University
Hampshire College	Washington College
Hanover College	Wellesley College
Hartwick College	Wells College
Haverford College	Wesleyan University
Hendrix College	Western Maryland College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Westmont College
Hollins College	Wheaton College (Ill.)
Hope College	Wheaton College (Mass.)
Houghton College	Whitman College
Juniata College	Willamette University
Kalamazoo College	Williams College

Note: These institutions were classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Administrators' Views on Institutional Status, 1990

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage rating own institution as "excellent" or "very good":					
Ability to attract and hold good faculty members	62%	54%	56%	63%	59%
Adequacy of faculty compensation	38	19	35	41	32
Overall financial condition of the institution	43	49	50	46	47
Level of trust in senior administrators	46	46	45	35	45
Extent of collegiality among faculty members	50	49	45	37	48
Ability to attract good students	30	35	39	53	34
Ability to attract black students	20	18	16	25	19
Ability to attract Hispanic students	21	8	13	24	15
Ability to attract and retain adult students	70	60	46	23	60

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage rating own institution as "fair" or "poor":					
Ability to attract and hold good faculty members	5%	12%	6%	3%	7%
Adequacy of faculty compensation	28	44	21	29	32
Overall financial condition of the institution	18	29	17	21	22
Level of trust in senior administrators	14	20	14	9	16
Extent of collegiality among faculty members	8	14	11	6	10
Ability to attract good students	24	18	15	6	19
Ability to attract black students	52	66	42	46	54
Ability to attract Hispanic students	62	75	51	55	64
Ability to attract and retain adult students	6	24	19	27	15

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent. Percentages reporting "good" are omitted.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Administrators' Views of Enrollment Changes in the Next Five Years

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage expecting these enrollment changes at own institution:					
Increase of 30% or more	4%	7%	2%	4%	5%
Increase of 21% to 29%	6	10	7	0	7
Increase of 11% to 20%	22	19	15	0	19
Increase of 1% to 10%	61	42	52	41	52
No change	3	17	18	34	12
Decrease of 1% to 10%	4	4	6	21	5

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Leading Research Universities

Boston University	University of California at San Diego
California Institute of Technology	University of California at San Francisco
Carnegie Mellon University	University of Chicago
Case Western Reserve University	University of Cincinnati
Colorado State University	University of Colorado at Boulder
Columbia University	University of Connecticut
Cornell University	University of Florida
Duke University	University of Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology	University of Hawaii at Manoa
Harvard University	University of Illinois at Chicago
Howard University	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Indiana University at Bloomington	University of Iowa
Johns Hopkins University	University of Kentucky
Louisiana State University	University of Maryland at College Park
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of Miami
Michigan State University	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
New Mexico State University	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities
New York University	University of Missouri at Columbia
North Carolina State University	University of New Mexico
Northwestern University	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Ohio State University	University of Pennsylvania
Oregon State University	University of Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania State University	University of Rochester
Princeton University	University of Southern California
Purdue University	University of Tennessee at Knoxville
Rockefeller University	University of Texas at Austin
Rutgers University	University of Utah
Stanford University	University of Virginia
State University of New York at Stony Brook	University of Washington
Texas A&M University	University of Wisconsin at Madison
University of Arizona	Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University
University of California at Berkeley	Vanderbilt University
University of California at Davis	Washington University
University of California at Irvine	Yale University
University of California at Los Angeles	Yeshiva University

Note: These institutions were classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each received at least \$33.5-million in federal support in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and each awarded at least 50 Ph.D. degrees in 1983-84. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE STATES

Alabama

TRYING TO LIMIT pork-barrel projects at Alabama colleges is next to impossible because in Alabama politics and higher education are inextricable.

Despite perennial complaints from some state officials and public-interest groups, that tradition is expected to continue. Legislators pride themselves on how well they take care of the colleges in their districts and think nothing of paying for a new building or blocking a policy to satisfy the folks back home.

In 1990, some college presidents even appeared in campaign commercials for their favorite state legislators. The Alabama Commission on Higher Education is struggling to restrain the colleges, many of which hope to expand their academic programs and missions. Gov. Guy Hunt also has tried to curb the legislators' interference with institutions' academic missions. But even though he is popular in the state, as a Republican he has been unable to sway the overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature.

The Democrats, who are determined to recapture the Governor's job in 1990, selected one of the state's most powerful unionists as their candidate: Paul Hubbert, executive director of the Alabama Education Association. He is noted for having turned the organization into a strong political force, and he says one of his top priorities will be improving public schools and higher education.

Whoever wins the election will face strong pressure to limit state spending. Like many other states, Alabama has seen a decline in projected state revenues, and its agriculture-based economy is stagnant.

An unwelcome legacy of Alabama's past is visible in a continuing legal battle over desegregation. State leaders say they fully support the concept of racial integration in higher education. But civil-rights activists, the federal government, and Alabama officials still cannot agree—despite decades of court battles—on whether segregation still exists and, if so, what should be done about it. More court hearings are under way, and 1991 could see significant rulings in the case.

Black colleges have a long tradition in Alabama. Along with two public black senior universities and two black community colleges, the state is home to Tuskegee University, a private institution that also receives some state financial support.

The two universities with the most political clout are archrivals, Auburn University and the University of Alabama. Their athletic bat-

ties are major events in the state, and their rivalry extends to budgetary matters, as well.

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education serves as the coordinating board for public higher education and has the authority to approve new programs and recommend budgets. Campus governing boards, however, tend to have more clout than the commission. Community colleges are governed by the Board of Education, an elected body.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,118,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	25.6%
White	73.8%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.7%
At least 4 years of college	12.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,679

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	40,690
2000-01 (estimate)	37,063

New GED diploma recipients: 6,907

High-school dropout rate: 25.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Anita Buckley, 11 South Union Street, State House, Montgomery 36130; (205) 242-7130

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1991; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Glen Browder (D), Sonny Callahan (R), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Ronnie G. Flippo (D), Claude Harris (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 22 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating board:

Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery 36197
(205) 269-2700
Joseph T. Sutton, executive director

Private-college association:

Council for the Advancement of
Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
Wayne Anderson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Alabama State University,
Auburn University, Talladega College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

Alabama A&M University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,500
At private institutions	923

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.8%
At private institutions	32.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.0%
At private institutions	45.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$32,953
At public 2-year institutions	\$28,248
At private 4-year institutions	\$29,234
At private 2-year institutions	\$23,355

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	115,700
At public 2-year institutions	60,643
At private 4-year institutions	18,777
At private 2-year institutions	4,693
Undergraduate	178,954
First-time freshmen	43,496
Graduate	17,699
Professional	3,160
American Indian	438
Asian	1,596
Black	38,978
Hispanic	1,121
White	153,884
Foreign	3,796
Total	199,813

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	67.8%
Minority	21.5%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.3%
At public 2-year institutions	19.8%
At private 4-year institutions	41.8%
At private 2-year institutions	42.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,974
Bachelor's	16,270
Master's	4,559
Doctorate	289
Professional	817

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Alabama; 92% of all Alabama

residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 53% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,522
At public 2-year institutions	\$662
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,484
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,703

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,324,774,000
Private institutions	\$186,596,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$776,641,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$2,245,000; 3,942 awards
Non-need-based: \$4,771,000; 7,478 awards
Other: \$4,891,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
James E. Martin, Auburn University
main campus: \$115,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$181,737,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.2%
State and local governments	11.7%
Industry	6.8%
The institution itself	18.2%
Other	6.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$16,379,000
GI Bill	\$18,913,000
Pell Grants	\$97,118,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$106,502,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$65,518,000
National Science Foundation	\$5,412,000
Department of Defense	\$10,904,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,610,000
Department of Energy	\$1,614,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama System	\$135,000,000
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Top fund raisers:

Auburn University	\$17,659,000
University of Alabama at Birmingham	\$17,325,000
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	\$16,482,000

MISCELLANY

★ The campus of the University of Alabama is the site of a museum devoted to Paul W. (Bear) Bryant, the legendary football coach, and the university's football team. The museum includes more than 1,000 films of games.

★ Tuskegee University is a national historic site because of its importance in black history. The site includes the George Washington Carver Museum, which has exhibits on some of the uses Carver devised for the peanut and sweet potato. The university also preserves the home of Booker T. Washington, which was built by Tuskegee students.

★ Each January, the Senior Bowl All-Star Football Classic is played in Mobile.

★ Three community colleges in Alabama are named for former Gov. George C. Wallace. Another is named for his late wife, Lurleen.

★ Some dispute exists as to which college in Alabama is the oldest. The state's first constitution, in 1819, required the establishment of the University of Alabama; its doors swung open in 1831. It had been beaten to the punch, however, by Athens Academy (now Athens State College), whose first class was held in 1822.

Alaska

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA System is the dominant higher-education enterprise in the 49th state, and, like the state itself, it encompasses a lot of diverse territory.

Since 1987, when the university absorbed most of the state's community colleges in a money-saving move, it has had an expansive mission, offering everything from vocational courses for health-care technicians to doctoral programs in polar studies and geology.

While most students receive their education at one of the university's 11 main campuses, the university has also been aggressive in its use of technology to reach students in "bush" communities such as Nome, where many students commute to rural classrooms by snowmobile to hear lessons over speaker phones.

The university's far-reaching educational ventures now also extend to the Soviet Union. American university students and scientists have recently undertaken several exchanges with their Soviet counterparts to study ecological and climatic issues in Siberia and north Alaska.

Looking to attract more sponsored research, the university in 1990 persuaded the Legislature to approve an exemption to the state's public-records law that will allow its researchers to keep their findings private while the studies are under way. University officials had argued that the open-records requirements could have discour-

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Alaska

CONTINUED

aged some potential research sponsors.

The exemption is just one example of the university's good standing with the Legislature, a phenomenon that university officials trace to 1988, when voters rejected a challenge to the university's community-college merger. Legislators saw the vote in the university's favor as a public endorsement of the university's overall operations.

In recent years, lagging oil revenues have prevented the Legislature from showing the university favor where it really counts—in budgets. But university officials, mindful of Alaska's dependence on oil prices, say they are pleased with the level of state support the university has received relative to other state operations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 527,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	31.3%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	19.0%
35 and older	38.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	16.0%
Asian	2.1%
Black	3.4%
White	77.6%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	82.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	43.7%
At least 4 years of college	21.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$21,173

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	6,040
2000-01 (estimate)	10,944

New GED diploma recipients: 1,199

High-school dropout rate: 34.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Steve Cowper (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mike Irwin, State Capitol, P.O. Box A, Juneau 99811; (907) 465-3500

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representative: 0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 7 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	8

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
400 Willoughby Avenue

Box FP
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Jane Byers Maynard,
executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	577
At private institutions	45

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.6%
At private institutions	37.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	44.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$40,617
At public 2-year institutions	\$43,608



At private 4-year institutions	\$33,311
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,115
At public 2-year institutions	5,030
At private 4-year institutions	1,216
At private 2-year institutions	0

Undergraduate	27,346
First-time freshmen	1,618
Graduate	1,015
Professional	0

American Indian	2,233
Asian	784
Black	1,048
Hispanic	522
White	23,613
Foreign	161
Total	28,361

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.1%
Full-time	34.6%
Minority	16.3%
Foreign	0.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 7.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.2%
At public 2-year institutions	14.1%
At private 4-year institutions	25.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	661
Bachelor's	927
Master's	318
Doctorate	15
Professional	0

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 36% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,280
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,078
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$224,042,000
Private institutions	\$10,171,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$176,023,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$228,000; 152 awards

Non-need-based: \$1,984,000;
number of awards n/a
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald Behrend, University of Alaska
at Anchorage: \$108,600 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$37,856,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.7%
State and local governments	2.8%
Industry	2.7%
The institution itself	47.1%
Other	2.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$3,878,000
GI Bill	\$1,908,000
Pell Grants	\$5,853,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$15,928,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$674,000
National Science Foundation	\$6,999,000
Department of Defense	\$596,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,464,000
Department of Energy	\$953,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alaska ... \$28,500,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Alaska
at Fairbanks ... \$1,329,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Alaska's North Slope Higher Education Center, located in Barrow, is the northernmost campus in the country. The westernmost is Northwest Community College, in Nome.

★ The University of Alaska at Fairbanks is one of some three dozen universities belonging to the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States, a group that provides logistical support for researchers interested in working in the Arctic and serves as a forum for sharing information about frozen regions of the globe.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

HIGHER-EDUCATION OFFICIALS in Arizona are caught between rising enrollments and the state's inability to finance public services for its rapidly growing population. In five of the last six years, budget increases for the universities were followed by mid-year cutbacks.

Gov. Rose Mofford, a Democrat, has struggled for three years to find a solution to the state's perennial budget problems, but without success. She has decided not to seek re-election.

She leaves behind a recommendation from a joint legislative committee that the state broaden its tax base. Whoever replaces her in the Governor's office will play a pivotal role, as state lawmakers grapple with the politically sensitive issue of tax reform.

In the past, the Legislature has opted for politically expedient taxes that could be paid by tourists. But a series of deficits and a growing need for public services are putting new pressure on legislators to act decisively. In the meantime, the state's three public-university presidents can expect to receive what are basically standstill budgets in the face of major enrollment growth.

The state's universities are at or near capacity, and higher-education officials are becoming increasingly concerned about their ability to serve students at the crowded institutions. The Arizona Board of Regents has appointed a task force of legislators and community-college and university officials to review the financing formula for higher education and to develop an enrollment-management plan.

Arizona has large Hispanic and American Indian populations that are a growing proportion of the citizenry. Consequently, the state's institutions are developing a variety of programs to recruit and retain minority students.

Two boards, both with governing and coordinating responsibilities, oversee the state's public colleges and universities: the Board of Regents for the three universities, and the State Board of Directors for community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,556,000 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.8%
White	83.2%
Other and unknown	7.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	16.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.0%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,881

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	31,543
2000-01 (estimate)	44,295

New GED diploma recipients: 7,292

High-school dropout rate: 38.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rose Mofford (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mary Ann Karklin, State House, West Wing, Phoenix 85007; (602) 542-1357

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1995; John S. McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon L. Kyl (R), John J. Rhodes, III (R), Bob Stump (R), Morris K. Udall (D)

Legislature: Senate, 13 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 26 Democrats, 34 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	37

Vocational institutions: 176

Statewide coordinating board:

Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central Avenue, Suite 1400
Phoenix 85012
(602) 255-4082
Molly C. Broad, executive director

Private-college association:

None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Arizona State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,206
At private institutions	243

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.0%
At private institutions	32.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.6%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$41,074
At public 2-year institutions	\$33,975
At private 4-year institutions	\$28,259
At private 2-year institutions	\$18,035

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	93,146
At public 2-year institutions	148,382
At private 4-year institutions	14,269
At private 2-year institutions	1,989
Undergraduate	230,262
First-time freshmen	64,668
Graduate	26,048
Professional	1,476
American Indian	8,301
Asian	5,340
Black	7,263
Hispanic	26,082
White	203,748
Foreign	7,052
Total	257,786

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	42.1%
Minority	18.7%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 46.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.0%
At public 2-year institutions	22.0%
At private 4-year institutions	18.9%
At private 2-year institutions	28.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,466
Bachelor's	12,348
Master's	4,970
Doctorate	495
Professional	404

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Arizona; 96% of all Arizona residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 36% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,362
At public 2-year institutions	\$519
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,127
At private 2-year institutions	\$11,007

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,017,203,000
Private institutions	\$52,887,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$569,982,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$3,400,000; 5,000 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Lattie F. Coor, Arizona State University: \$151,002 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$199,178,000

Sources:

Federal government	45.5%
State and local governments	5.2%
Industry	7.8%
The institution itself	33.7%
Other	7.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$10,996,000
GI Bill	\$14,480,000
Pell Grants	\$81,047,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$83,490,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$34,002,000
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National Science Foundation	\$15,027,000
Department of Defense	\$9,759,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,512,000
Department of Energy	\$3,567,000

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	\$55,300,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	\$40,332,000
Arizona State University	\$25,704,000
Northern Arizona University	\$3,918,000

MISCELLANY

★ Engineering students at Northern Arizona University have helped bring solar-generated electricity to 150 homes and a community center on a Navajo Reservation 150 miles north of the campus.

Fifty students installed solar panels on the roofs of the houses and of an abandoned schoolhouse that is serving as a community center.

★ The University of Arizona has added a brief and controversial passage to its faculty-promotion guidelines: Tenured professors who are no longer professionally active in their disciplines and who would not meet their institutions' current tenure standards are not allowed to evaluate their colleagues for promotion and tenure.

★ In the desert 20 miles north of Tucson, scientists and architects are assembling a 2½-acre structure that they hope will take the first realistic stab at answering the question: Could settlers on another planet set up a self-sustaining envi-

ronment? Known as Biosphere II, the building will be stocked with 3,800 species of plants, insects, and animals (including eight *Homo sapiens* who will live there for two years).

★ Scholars at the University of Arizona and Northern Arizona University are assembling a Hopi-English dictionary, the first of any of the Pueblo languages of the American Southwest.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arizona is Arizona State University, founded in 1886.

Arkansas

IN 1988 the "A + Arkansas" coalition of business and political

leaders used the slogan "Because Arkansas Can't Afford to Fail" to promote a push for both higher-education reforms and new taxes to pay for them.

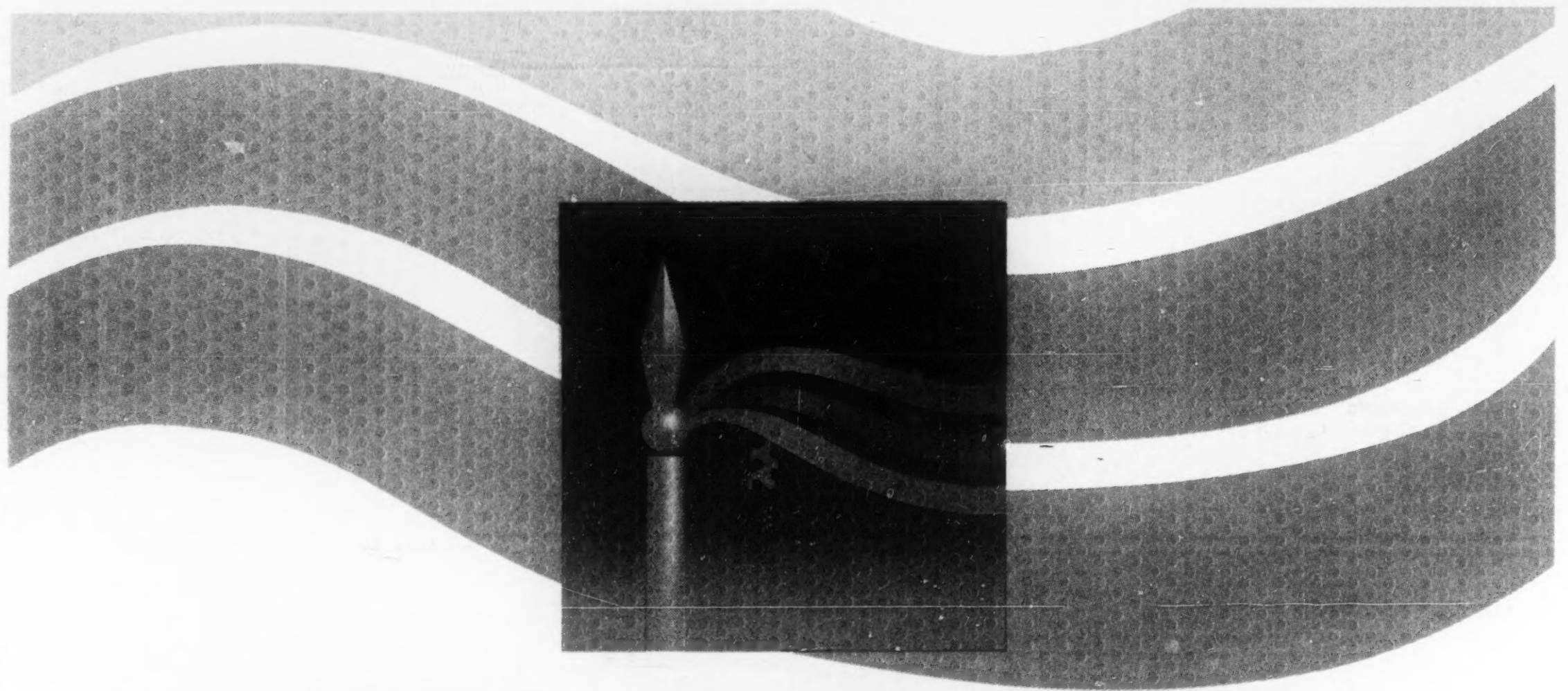
So far, the campaign may merit only an "Incomplete."

At first the coalition's effort did lead to several reforms in higher education. But the effort has stalled because the state has failed to find new money to sustain the push.

The lack of funds has also hindered the state's efforts to improve its overall college-going rate, which ranks among the lowest in the nation.

Political pundits blame Gov. Bill Clinton, a Democrat, for the stalemate. While Mr. Clinton has championed new laws to eliminate dupli-

Continued on Following Page



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Arkansas

CONTINUED

cate programs, improve graduation rates, and evaluate faculty members more stringently, his critics say his national political ambitions have alienated potential allies in the General Assembly who could have helped him win a tax increase.

Other political analysts note, however, that powerful business and agricultural interests have resisted new taxes, creating formidable obstacles.

Meanwhile, low salaries have led to sagging morale, which has prompted many faculty members to flee to better-paying states.

Mr. Clinton, who has been Governor for 10 years, is fighting Republican Sheffield Nelson for reelection this year. Mr. Nelson is a former executive in a statewide utility company.

Arkansas has one public historically black college and three private ones. Public colleges and universities are governed by their own institutional boards, but the Arkansas Board of Higher Education, the statewide coordinating agency, has recently been given greater authority to create new academic programs and supervise athletic budgets.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,406,000 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.0%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	15.6%
35 and older	46.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	16.3%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	55.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	22.3%
At least 4 years of college	10.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,984

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	26,715
2000-01 (estimate)	26,416

New GED diploma recipients: 6,341

High-school dropout rate: 22.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Emily Barrier, State Capitol, Room 207, Little Rock 72201; (501) 682-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 2 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Tommy F. Robinson (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 32 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10

Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	7

Total 37

Vocational institutions: 109

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Higher Education
1220 West Third Street
Little Rock 72201
(501) 371-1441
Diane Gilleland, director

Private-college association:

Independent Colleges of Arkansas
One Riverfront Place, Suite 610
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
E. Kearney Dietz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Phillips County Community College,
Southern Arkansas University,
University of the Ozarks (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,210
At private institutions	378

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	34.0%
At private institutions	27.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.2%
At private institutions	69.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$30,572
At public 2-year institutions	\$23,165
At private 4-year institutions	\$25,411
At private 2-year institutions	\$14,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	55,352
At public 2-year institutions	16,601
At private 4-year institutions	9,812
At private 2-year institutions	2,785
Undergraduate	77,275
First-time freshmen	18,579
Graduate	5,864
Professional	1,411
American Indian	380
Asian	668
Black	11,361
Hispanic	366
White	70,180
Foreign	1,595
Total	84,550

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.5%
Full-time	71.1%
Minority	15.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.3%
At public 2-year institutions	13.9%
At private 4-year institutions	12.9%
At private 2-year institutions	34.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,412
Bachelor's	7,017
Master's	1,746
Doctorate	101
Professional	369

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Arkansas; 86% of all Arkansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 59% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,376
At public 2-year institutions	\$644
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,715
At private 2-year institutions	\$6,102

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$528,831,000
Private institutions	\$72,321,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$301,200,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$3,905,000; 11,906 awards
Non-need-based: \$749,000; 375 awards
Other: \$173,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Daniel E. Ferritor, University
of Arkansas main campus: \$89,872
(1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$37,955,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.0%
State and local governments	25.6%
Industry	10.2%
The institution itself	19.2%
Other	8.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$9,482,000
GI Bill	\$6,706,000
Pell Grants	\$57,616,000



Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$15,599,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$5,538,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,030,000
Department of Defense	\$365,000
Department of Agriculture	\$5,702,000
Department of Energy	\$783,000

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	\$49,950,000
-----------------	--------------

Top fund raisers:

Harding University	\$6,048,000
Ouachita Baptist University	\$4,394,000
Arkansas College	\$3,645,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the program of international scholarly and student exchanges that bears his name, served as president of the

University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ The University of Arkansas has decided to leave the Southwest Athletic Conference and compete in the Southeastern Conference, a move that many college sports officials expected to set off a flurry of conference switching by big-time sports programs.

★ Henderson State University and Ouachita Baptist University—separated by only a street and a ravine in their hometown of Arkadelphia—are serious rivals. Every year the two compete in a football classic called “the Battle of the Ravine.”

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, founded in 1834. It is affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

California

WHEN CALIFORNIANS voted to raise the state's spending ceiling in 1990, they also raised the hopes of higher-education officials who had feared their institutions would be unable to accommodate a projected enrollment increase of 700,000 within 15 years.

For a decade, the restrictive state budget formula had created headaches for higher-education officials facing a series of ever-increasing projections for college enrollment. The latest projections indicate that the number of students will climb to 2.5 million by 2005.

In recent years, the state's voter-imposed spending limits forced its public colleges to make do with small increases and little or no hope of adequate ones in the future. College officials said the limits threatened the state's “master plan” for higher education, which guarantees admission to one of California's four-year institutions to every qualified resident of the state. The plan places a high priority on serving minority students.

But passage of the measure—known as Proposition 131—does not mean that the universities will be rolling in money. To reduce a \$3.6-billion deficit, legislators have already done almost everything but beg or steal, so the next few years are expected to be financially tight.

The decision to lift the spending limit, however, is important. Higher-education officials say the next governor will be less reluctant to support tax increases—whether the new chief executive is Sen. Pete Wilson, the Republican candidate, or Dianne Feinstein, the Democratic former Mayor of San Francisco.

The measure also is important because it enables the state's universities to continue planning for the future. The University of California, for example, says it needs three new campuses. The search for the first—in California's Central Valley near Fresno—is under way.

If enrollment projections are accurate, the California Community College system, which already has 107 campuses, may need at least 23 more. In addition, the California

State University System will have to expand its 20 existing campuses.

But the California State expansion may be threatened by controversies over the system's management. The chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds, resigned in April 1990 amid criticism from lawmakers and faculty members over a plan adopted by her Board of Trustees to increase the salaries of some administrative employees. Ms. Reynolds's salary soared from \$136,000 to \$195,000 under the plan. The credibility of the system may depend on whoever is chosen to succeed Ms. Reynolds.

In 1963, higher education in California was divided into three separately governed systems: the University of California, the California State University, and the community colleges.

U.C. is the only doctorate-granting system and offers admission to the top eighth of the state's high-school graduates. California State offers bachelor's- and master's-degree programs to students from the top third of their high-school classes. The community colleges have an open admissions policy.

By limiting expensive doctoral and research programs to the U.C. system, California has avoided some of the costly competition between systems that is found in other states. But some say the emphasis on research and graduate programs at U.C. has hurt the quality of undergraduate education. The community colleges, in theory, provide an inexpensive way for students to prepare for the four-year institutions, but relatively few students actually transfer.

Despite the criticisms, California is committed to the system and is trying to make it work. The California Postsecondary Education Commission—the state's coordinating board—and the Legislature have rebuffed California State University officials who regularly seek authority to grant doctorates. A transfer program that would guarantee community-college students admission to the university systems is expected to win legislative approval.

However, California's growing minority populations are presenting new challenges to the systems. Few black and Hispanic students qualify for enrollment in the selective institutions, and those who do enroll complain about hostile campus environments. Asian Americans claim that elite universities have imposed informal quotas to limit Asian Americans' enrollment and that the community colleges do not offer programs that recent immigrants need.

California residents are strong proponents of the state's low-tuition policies. Community-college tuition, for example, is \$100 a year.

The tuition gap between the state's public and private institutions, however, has widened substantially. Private colleges have lobbied for increased state support of student-aid programs. In particular, the officials of those colleges want the maximum state grant to students attending their institutions to equal the subsidy for each student at public institutions (about \$7,000). The current grant maximum is about \$5,200.

While public institutions dwarf the private institutions, the private

colleges and universities play an important role in the state. They include prestigious research universities, such as Stanford University, the University of Southern California, and the California Institute of Technology; liberal-arts colleges, such as Claremont McKenna, Mills, and Pomona; and such specialized institutions as the California Institute of the Arts and the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 29,063,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 26.5%
18 to 24 10.4%
25 to 34 18.9%
35 and older 44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 1.0%
Asian 5.5%
Black 7.7%
White 77.0%
Other and unknown 8.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) .. 19.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 73.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 42.0%
At least 4 years of college 19.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$19,740

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 245,259
2000-01 (estimate) 362,558

New GED diploma recipients: 9,468

High-school dropout rate: 34.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George Deukmejian (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Peter G. Mehas, State Capitol, Room 1145, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

27 Democrats, 18 Republicans
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Jim Bates (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Douglas H. Bosco (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tom Campbell (R), Gary Condit (D), C. Christopher Cox (R), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Augustus F. Hawkins (D), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. (Al) McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Charles Pashayan, Jr. (R), Nancy Pelosi (D), Dana Rohrabacher (R), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney Pete Stark (D), Norman D. Shumway (R), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban Edward Torres (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 14 Republicans, 1 Independent, 1 vacancy; House, 46 Democrats, 33 Republicans, 1 vacancy

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 31
Public 2-year institutions 107
Private 4-year institutions 140
Private 2-year institutions 32
Total 310

Vocational institutions: 916

Statewide coordinating board:

California Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1000
Kenneth B. O'Brien,
executive director

Private-college association:

Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 315
Sacramento 95814

(916) 446-7626

William J. Moore, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Sonoma State University,
University of Judaism

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 31,296
At private institutions 6,056

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 27.9%
At private institutions 25.5%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 72.1%
At private institutions 60.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$47,696
At public 2-year institutions . \$37,266
At private 4-year institutions \$42,760
At private 2-year institutions \$24,375

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions . 484,181
At public 2-year institutions 1,057,124
At private 4-year institutions 201,539
At private 2-year institutions . 10,720
Undergraduate 1,560,106
First-time freshmen 280,052
Graduate 163,350
Professional 30,108
American Indian 20,600
Asian 205,929
Black 114,388
Hispanic 215,397
White 1,131,731
Foreign 65,519
Total 1,753,564

Enrollment highlights:

Women 53.9%
Full-time 44.0%
Minority 33.0%
Foreign 3.7%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 6.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions .. 33.0%
At public 2-year institutions .. 34.7%
At private 4-year institutions . 22.8%
At private 2-year institutions . 37.2%

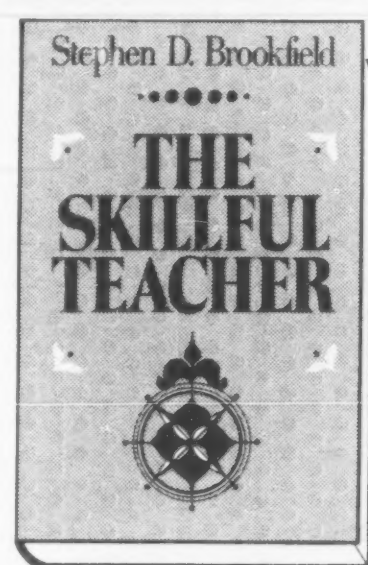
Degrees awarded:

Associate 47,503
Bachelor's 88,518
Master's 31,506
Doctorate 4,116
Professional 7,893

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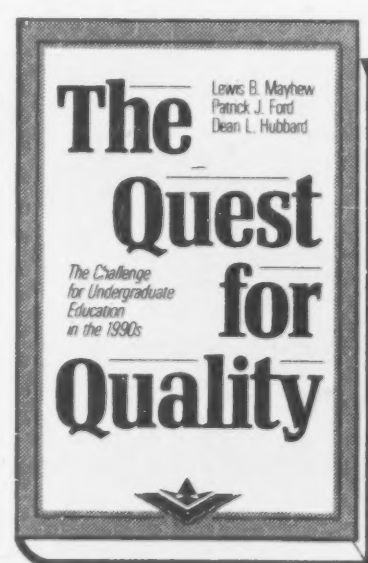
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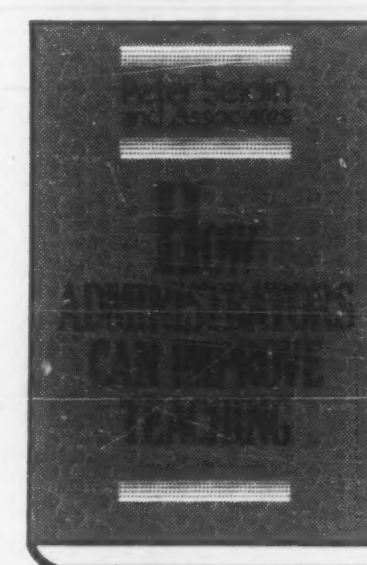
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California

CONTINUED

Residence of new students: State residents made up 90% of all freshmen enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 903 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 45% of California's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ... \$1,123
At public 2-year institutions ... \$112
At private 4-year institutions ... \$9,489
At private 2-year institutions ... \$7,664

Expenditures:

Public institutions ... \$8,515,440,000
Private institutions ... \$3,641,630,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$5,740,737,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$162,003,000;
79,886 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Charles E. Young, University
of California at Los Angeles:
\$165,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$1,719,653,000

Sources:

Federal government ... 69.3%
State and local governments ... 2.4%
Industry ... 4.3%
The institution itself ... 17.9%
Other ... 6.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and
adult education ... \$70,847,000
GI Bill ... \$72,280,000
Pell Grants ... \$413,206,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$1,109,954,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health
and Human Services ... \$609,383,000
National Science
Foundation ... \$164,689,000
Department of Defense ... \$148,010,000
Department
of Agriculture ... \$15,401,000
Department of Energy ... \$68,081,000

Largest endowment:

Stanford University ... \$1,775,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University ... \$188,636,000
University of Southern
California ... \$102,629,000
University of California
at Los Angeles ... \$72,825,000

MISCELLANY

★ For a half hour every Wednesday, employees of Santa Monica College—including switchboard operators and the president—stop everything and read whatever they like. The experiment is aimed at encouraging more people to read.

★ A California jury in March 1990 awarded a former professor at the Claremont Graduate School more than \$1-million in what was

thought to be one of the largest awards ever in a discrimination case. The professor, who is black, had sued the college, claiming he had been denied tenure because of his race.

★ A chemical with the odor of skunk oil is being sold in the student store at the University of California at Los Angeles as a defense against sexual assault.

★ The University of California at Davis hopes to entice more law-school students into public-interest jobs after graduation by helping them repay their college loans.

The Loan Repayment Assistance Program was created in response to the dwindling number of graduates who go on to work for non-profit organizations.

★ Stanford University has adopted a new anti-harassment policy that penalizes students who bother or intimidate others because of their race, sex, handicap, religion, sexual orientation, or national or ethnic origin.

★ The Board of Trustees of Mills College in 1990 reversed its decision to admit male undergraduates by 1991, thus bowing to protests by students, faculty members, and alumnae.

★ Stanford University is currently waging the largest fund-raising drive ever attempted by a college or university.

It hopes to raise \$1.1-billion by October 1991.

★ Chang-Lin Tien became the

first Asian American to head one of the University of California's nine campuses when he took over as chancellor at Berkeley in July 1990. An expert in the field of heat-transfer technology, Mr. Tien was executive vice-chancellor of the university's Irvine campus at the time of his appointment to the Berkeley post.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

**Sources and notes
appear on Page 88**

Colorado

IN COLORADO, the strong interest that state political leaders take in overseeing higher-education policy is matched by the aggressive posture of the state's colleges and universities themselves.

The public universities are among the most active in the country in pursuing federal and private research dollars and in recruiting high-technology industries. The University of Colorado, in particular, has been rewarded for its efforts: U S West Advanced Technologies selected the university's new research park in Boulder as the site for the company's sought-after research center.

The Boulder campus also has a



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long tradition of attracting many of its students from out of state, a circumstance that sometimes bothers residents, who want their tax dollars spent on Coloradans.

Prodded by the General Assembly and the Commission on Higher Education—the statewide coordinating board—the public institutions have also undertaken programs to measure how well students are being taught and to improve the graduation rates of minority students.

The state's 15 community colleges have seen a dramatic enrollment growth in the past three years. The colleges are highly regarded for their innovative worker-training programs, developed in cooperation with businesses.

Concern over the growing "tuition gap" between Colorado's

public institutions and the state's private, non-profit colleges has also been a political issue in recent years. Private-college leaders were able to persuade lawmakers in 1988 to enact a program to provide direct payments to the institutions based on their enrollment, but so far the colleges have been unable to get legislators to follow through with money for the assistance program. The General Assembly has, however, agreed to change the formula for state financial aid to provide needy private-college students with additional money for their tuition and other college costs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,317,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	19.8%
35 and older	43.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.2%
Black	3.5%
White	89.7%
Other and unknown	4.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	11.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	78.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	23.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,494

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	33,255
2000-01 (estimate)	42,699

New GED diploma recipients: 5,978

High-school dropout rate: 25.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joy Fitzgerald, State Capitol, Room 124, Denver 80203; (303) 866-4585

U.S. Senators: William L. Armstrong (R), term ends 1991; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives: 3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Hank Brown (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 11 Democrats, 24 Republicans; House, 26 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15

Private 4-year institutions	17
Private 2-year institutions	9

Total 54

Vocational institutions: 119

Statewide coordinating board:

Commission on Higher Education
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-4034
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:

Independent Higher Education
of Colorado
387 Denver Club Building
518 17th Street
Denver 80202
(303) 571-5559
Toni Worcester, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Colorado School of Mines,
University of Northern Colorado

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,347
At private institutions	610

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.8%
At private institutions	29.0%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	69.8%
At private institutions	68.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$36,397
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,174
At private 4-year institutions	\$33,813
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	105,270
At public 2-year institutions	57,632
At private 4-year institutions	18,347
At private 2-year institutions	5,039
Undergraduate	164,747
First-time freshmen	30,634
Graduate	18,553
Professional	2,988
American Indian	1,654
Asian	4,050
Black	5,078
Hispanic	13,452
White	157,982
Foreign	4,072
Total	186,288

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	60.4%
Minority	13.3%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	11.4%
At public 2-year institutions	15.6%
At private 4-year institutions	13.6%
At private 2-year institutions	24.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,825
Bachelor's	15,144
Master's	4,397

Continued on Following Page



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Colorado

CONTINUED

Doctorate	667
Professional	872

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Colorado; 80% of all Colorado residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$1,830
At public 2-year institutions ...	\$792
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$9,188
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$8,036

Expenditures:

Public institutions ...	\$1,057,558,000
Private institutions	\$160,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$504,757,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$10,548,000;	
15,020 awards	
Non-need-based: \$9,894,000;	
11,933 awards	
Other: None	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: \$120,800 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	73.7%
State and local governments ...	4.5%
Industry	5.4%
The institution itself	8.7%
Other	7.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$17,159,000
GI Bill	\$15,596,000
Pell Grants	\$75,890,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$65,582,000
National Science Foundation	\$22,252,000
Department of Defense ..	\$12,527,000
Department of Agriculture	\$4,665,000
Department of Energy ...	\$5,918,000

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	\$123,047,000
------------------------	---------------

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado ..	\$40,150,000
University of Denver ...	\$11,783,000
Colorado College	\$7,455,000

MISCELLANY

★ The U.S. Air Force Academy is located in Colorado Springs.

★ Colorado State University is the only land-grant institution in the country to offer a baccalaureate program in equine sciences. Students in the program at the Fort Collins campus take courses ranging from anatomy to rider-instructor training at the Colorado State

Equine Teaching Center, which includes a 300-foot-by-200-foot indoor arena.

★ The Colorado School of Mines campus houses a geology museum with mineral collections from around the world. The Golden campus is also home to an Interior Department National Earthquake Center, which records temblors from as far away as the South China Sea.

★ The Naropa Institute in Boulder is the country's only college based on Buddhism.

★ Denver is the home of two national higher-education associations dealing with state governments. The Education Commission of the States is a group of governors, educators, and legislators, and the State Higher Education Executive Officers represents the directors of state coordinating boards.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

THE ECONOMIC BOOM that Connecticut and other New England states enjoyed in the mid-1980's is over. In recent years, the state has been racked by successive budget crises.

The revenue shortages and the ensuing problems drove Gov. William A. O'Neill's approval ratings to the lowest level ever in early 1990. Consequently, Mr. O'Neill, a Democrat, did not seek election to a third term. Several of the candidates who are vying to succeed him, including former Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., who is running as an independent, are calling for major tax reform. Connecticut has an 8-per-cent sales tax, but no income tax. And that tax structure is no longer providing adequate financing for state services, the candidates agree.

For many years, the state relied on private colleges and universities to educate its citizens. Yale University, for example—founded in 1701—is 180 years older than the University of Connecticut. Yale is not the state's only prominent higher-education institution; Connecticut College and Wesleyan University also have national reputations.

But in the 1980's, public higher education assumed a new role. Students in Connecticut are now older, more likely to want to study part time, and more likely to be members of minority groups. Many programs have been developed in the last 10 years to serve the growing population of non-traditional students. Those programs, however, are now being threatened by the state's revenue woes.

While lawmakers have paid more attention to public institutions in recent years, private colleges continue to be influential. Connecticut offers generous grants for private-college students and provides financial subsidies to cities and towns whose tax bases are

reduced by the presence of colleges.

In New Haven, particularly, town-gown relations have taken center stage. Although other universities have made voluntary contributions to their cities for years, Yale refused to make such payments until 1990. Yale officials agreed to pay New Haven more than \$1.16-million to cover the costs of campus fire protection in 1990-91.

Yale also agreed to place its golf course on the city's tax rolls, bringing New Haven \$304,000 a year. In exchange, the city has agreed to waive its right to try to remove the tax-exempt status of other Yale properties, such as a computer center that also serves commercial customers.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board, with powers to set wide-ranging policies. It has used its authority to push colleges to recruit more minority students and to assess what college students learn.

The two-year institutions are



now supervised by a single governing board called the Board of Trustees of Technical and Community Colleges. The University of Connecticut and the Connecticut state-college system are governed by separate boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,239,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.4%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	49.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.0%
White	90.5%
Other and unknown	1.7%
Hispanic (may be any race) ...	4.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	70.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.7%

Per-capita personal income: \$24,604

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	30,330
2000-01 (estimate)	33,576

New GED diploma recipients: 3,636

High-school dropout rate: 15.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William A. O'Neill (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: David J. McQuade, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Joe Lieberman (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Bruce A. Morrison (D), John G. Rowland (R), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 63 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	48

Vocational institutions: 122

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Governors for Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Norma Foreman Glasgow, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:

Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Michael A. Gerber, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,025
At private institutions	2,537

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	25.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.7%
At private institutions	58.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$44,374
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$35,428
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$40,836
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$23,855

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions ..	64,501
At public 2-year institutions ..	41,918
At private 4-year institutions ..	57,467
At private 2-year institutions ..	1,791
Undergraduate	130,931
First-time freshmen	29,551
Graduate	31,480
Professional	3,266
American Indian	398
Asian	3,528
Black	8,930
Hispanic	4,824
White	143,934
Foreign	4,063
Total	165,677

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	50.6%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ...	8.2%
At public 2-year institutions ..	15.7%
At private 4-year institutions ..	10.3%
At private 2-year institutions ..	16.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,781
Bachelor's	13,680
Master's	5,892
Doctorate	496
Professional	918

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Connecticut; 62% of all Connecticut residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 901 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 74% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$2,017
At public 2-year institutions ...	\$915
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$11,268
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$7,906

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$562,696,000
Private institutions	\$836,949,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$463,796,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$20,929,000;	
17,500 awards	
Non-need-based: \$200,000; 20 awards	
Other: \$11,677,000	

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Harry J. Hartley (interim), University of Connecticut: \$137,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$254,958,000

Sources:
Federal government 68.2%
State and local governments ... 1.6%
Industry 3.9%
The institution itself 17.1%
Other 9.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$1,541,000
GI Bill \$3,810,000
Pell Grants \$29,773,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$175,972,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$135,088,000
National Science Foundation \$13,967,000
Department of Defense \$10,865,000
Department of Agriculture \$1,563,000
Department of Energy \$9,064,000

Largest endowment:
Yale University \$2,336,495,000

Top fund raisers:
Yale University \$122,756,000
Wesleyan University \$12,330,000
University of Hartford .. \$10,197,000

MISCELLANY

★ Winnie the Pooh, the bear in A. A. Milne's collection of children's stories, was honored with a scholarship named for him at Yale University. The \$6,000 prize will go each year to an English major with financial need. The character was a favorite of an alumnus, Barry Campbell Good. Mr. Good's wife, Stormy Good, decided a Pooh scholarship would be a fitting memorial to her husband, who died in 1988.

★ Maya Ying Lin, the architect who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, is drafting plans for a new monument to honor women at Yale University. Yale, which is Ms. Lin's alma mater, first admitted women 20 years ago.

★ David F. Machell, a psychologist at Western Connecticut State University, has identified what he thinks is an emotional disorder unique to the professoriate—"professorial melancholia." Afflicted professors suffer from low self-esteem, resent their students, and feel misunderstood, depressed, and isolated.

★ The U.S. Coast Guard Academy is located in New London.

★ Yale University is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. It was founded in 1701. In 1831, it had the distinction of running the nation's first endowment drive, which raised \$107,000.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Delaware

SINCE the stock-market crash in October 1987, the watchword among Delaware legislators considering spending issues has been "caution." Gov. Michael N. Castle has tried to keep a lid on spending increases, but he also has been trying to increase state revenues by trying to persuade more international corporations to call Delaware home.

Delaware's political spotlight has not focused on higher education in recent years. Governor Castle, a Republican, tends instead to concentrate on education in the public schools.

If their political fate is to be ignored, the economic fate of Delaware's public colleges and universities is linked closely to the state's economy. That, in turn, is linked to the national economy, since many major companies are incorporated in Delaware.

Throughout much of the state's history the dominant corporation has been E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, the chemical manufacturer and a significant financial contributor to the state's higher-education system. The company's role has sometimes been a source of controversy, with critics contending that the company and members of the du Pont family have had too much influence on state policy.

Delaware has a well-articulated system of higher education, with two public four-year institutions—the University of Delaware and Delaware State College—and a three-campus community-college system.

Delaware State is a black college that historically did not receive much state money. But in recent years, under prodding from the federal government, the state has changed that. State officials have also tried to attract more black students and faculty members to the University of Delaware. But local civil-rights advocates say the university needs to do more to make black students feel welcome, and say that the state college needs additional financing. Separate governing boards control the university, the state college, and the community colleges. The statewide coordinating board, the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission, has limited powers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 673,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.0%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	16.1%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) ...	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.4%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Continued on Following Page

TSA DEFINES RETIREMENT



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Delaware
CONTINUED

Per-capita personal income: \$19,116

New high-school graduates in:
1990-91 (estimate) 7,056
2000-01 (estimate) 7,364

New GED diploma recipients: 795

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIPGovernor: Michael N. Castle (R), term
ends 1993Governor's higher-education adviser:
Helen Foss, 820 North French Street,
Wilmington 19801; (302) 571-3210U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
(D), term ends 1991; William V. Roth,
Jr. (R), term ends 1995U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Thomas R. Carper (D)General Assembly: Senate, 13 Demo-
crats, 8 Republicans; House, 19 Demo-
crats, 22 Republicans**COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES****Higher education:**Public 4-year institutions 2
Public 2-year institutions 3Private 4-year institutions 5
Private 2-year institutions 0

Total 10

Vocational institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Postsecondary Education
Commission
820 French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 571-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive directorPrivate-college association:
NoneInstitutions censured by the AAUP:
NoneInstitutions under NCAA sanctions:
None**FACULTY MEMBERS****Full-time faculty members:**At public institutions 1,056
At private institutions 454**Proportion who are women:**At public institutions 34.0%
At private institutions 44.8%**Proportion with tenure:**At public institutions 60.2%
At private institutions 34.4%**Average pay of full-time professors:**At public 4-year institutions .. \$37,624
At public 2-year institutions .. \$29,661At private 4-year institutions .. \$29,951
At private 2-year institutions n/a**STUDENTS****Enrollment:**At public 4-year institutions .. 22,328
At public 2-year institutions .. 9,317At private 4-year institutions .. 6,615
At private 2-year institutions 0Undergraduate 34,065
First-time freshmen 7,905Graduate 3,015
Professional 1,180
American Indian 68
Asian 545
Black 4,313
Hispanic 356
White 32,315
Foreign 663
Total 38,260**Enrollment highlights:**Women 57.3%
Full-time 61.5%
Minority 14.0%
Foreign 1.7%
10-year change in total
enrollment Up 23.7%**Proportion of enrollment made up
of minority students:**At public 4-year institutions .. 13.0%
At public 2-year institutions .. 17.8%
At private 4-year institutions .. 12.3%
At private 2-year institutions n/a**Degrees awarded:**Associate 1,134
Bachelor's 3,485
Master's 649
Doctorate 107
Professional 284Residence of new students: State resi-
dents made up 57% of all freshmen en-
rolled in Delaware; 74% of all Delaware
residents who were freshmen attended
college in their home state.Test scores: Students averaged 903 on
the S.A.T., which was taken by 58% of
Delaware's high-school seniors.**MONEY****Average tuition and fees:**At public 4-year institutions .. \$2,768
At public 2-year institutions ... \$882
At private 4-year institutions .. \$5,388
At private 2-year institutions n/a**Expenditures:**Public institutions \$229,377,000
Private institutions \$15,855,000**State funds for higher-education
operating expenses: \$115,541,000**

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:Need-based: \$1,196,000; 1,422 awards
Non-need-based: \$203,000; 194 awards
Other: \$183,000Salary of chief executive
of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University
of Delaware: salary n/a**Total spending on research and
development by doctorate-granting
universities: \$32,023,000**Sources:
Federal government 42.8%
State and local governments ... 7.7%
Industry 11.1%
The institution itself 30.9%
Other 7.5%**Federal spending on education
and student aid (selected programs):**Vocational and
adult education \$4,065,000
GI Bill \$1,126,000
Pell Grants \$28,218,000**Total federal spending on college-
and university-based research
and development: \$15,261,000**Selected programs:
Department of Health
and Human Services .. \$2,290,000
National Science
Foundation \$4,137,000
Department of Defense .. \$3,594,000
Department
of Agriculture \$1,712,000
Department of Energy \$660,000**Largest endowment:**

University of Delaware \$329,280,000

WILL SOCIAL SECURITY BE AVAILABLE WHEN YOU RETIRE?

A common concern voiced by Americans today — regardless of their age, profession, political affiliation, or educational background — is the reliability of Social Security benefits: "Will Social Security be around when I retire? If so, at what age will I begin receiving payments? 65? 67? 70?"

None of us can predict the fate of the Social Security system in the next fifty, twenty, or even ten years (although, in my opinion, some form of Social Security will be available to supplement our grandchildren's retirement income). Of one thing we can be certain, however: Social Security will *not* provide us with *all* of the income needed to maintain a comfortable life style during retirement, whether our retirement begins next week, or well into the next century. Social Security was designed to pay only a basic portion of our retirement expenses; personal savings and a retirement plan will be needed to provide the rest.

Thus, you may be responsible for the majority of your retirement income, and woe be to you if you fail to realize this fact. Experts estimate that, on average, you will require 60% - 80% of present income to sustain the life style you enjoyed in pre-retirement years. If you plan to travel extensively or to purchase a retirement home, you will no doubt require even more money. Remember, few people have ever complained that they've saved "too much" for retirement.

Setting a Goal

And how much will you need to save? The chart below offers some guidelines. Say, for instance, that you retired with \$200,000 in retirement savings. You could expect to make annual withdrawals of principal and interest of about \$15,100 for 30 years before the account would be depleted, assuming a 7% growth rate on the undistributed balance. That's an annual payment of \$15,100 in addition to Social Security benefits and personal savings.

Withdrawals Over 30 Years

Retirement Savings	Annual Payments
\$100,000	\$ 7,500
\$200,000	\$15,100
\$300,000	\$22,600
\$500,000	\$30,100

Benefiting From A Defined Contribution Plan

Saving for retirement is not as difficult as you may imagine; the important thing is to begin saving *now*. There are many opportunities for personal retirement planning today. All working Americans, regardless of age, job, or financial situation, can establish some sort of retirement program, either on their own or through their place of employment; many are able to take advantage of more than one.

As a faculty or staff member of an academic institution, you have a valuable opportunity to accumulate funds for your retirement. Many colleges and universities have instituted retirement savings programs, in the form of defined contribution plans. Under these plans, you may establish your own disciplined savings program by contributing a percentage of your salary to your retirement account through convenient payroll deductions.

Like many retirement savings programs, your defined contribution plan offers a *double* tax advantage. Not only are your current Federal income taxes reduced through contributions made to the plan (unlike an IRA, which may not provide a tax deduction), but all earnings on your contributions compound tax free until they are withdrawn. Over time, this tax-deferred accumulation has a dramatic effect, permitting an account's assets to grow at a rapid rate.

Perhaps equally important is the fact that "time" may be a significant contributor to your retirement account. That is, if you have a great deal of time until retirement (say, 20 - 35 years), you can contribute a smaller amount of money — at a time, perhaps, when your salary is needed for more immediate concerns — and let compounding and time act in your favor. If you are nearing retirement, however, you may need to contribute more on a regular basis to achieve your goals.

Matching And Investment Variety, Too

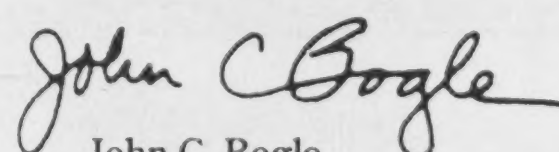
Your institution's plan may offer features other than tax advantages and the power of compounding. Frequently, a college or university will match your contributions to your retirement savings account, often up to a specific percentage, effectively increasing your contribution even before it is invested.

You can also benefit from the variety of investments available under your school's plan. When your institution uses the services of a reputable, established investment company like The Vanguard Group, you have the opportunity to invest your contributions in a broad selection of investments. You also enjoy the flexibility to restructure your portfolio as your goals or market conditions change. Thus, you are able to create a *balanced* retirement portfolio, consisting of stocks, bonds, and cash reserves — a strategy that reduces some of the risks inherent in investing.

Don't Procrastinate — Start Saving Now

Space limitations prevent me from expanding on the other benefits of a sensible savings program, but I hope that my words have induced you to take a "second look" at your own retirement planning. If you're already contributing to a retirement plan, consider whether you could contribute more; the tax benefits alone — both today's and tomorrow's — make this strategy worthwhile. Regardless of the amount you have been contributing to your plan, you should periodically reexamine your portfolio to ensure that you are investing in a manner that suits your retirement goals and needs.

If you are without a retirement program at present, we at The Vanguard Group would be happy to provide you with information about 403(b) plans or to help you establish your own retirement account immediately. Simply call our toll-free number (1-800-662-7447) to speak with one of our skilled Retirement Representatives.



John C. Bogle
Chairman of the Board
The Vanguard Group of Investment
Companies

Top fund raiser:
University of Delaware . \$11,244,000

MISCELLANY

★ Goldey Beacom College is the result of a merger arranged by two Wilmington proprietary-school owners: H. S. Goldey and W. H. Beacom. The two men ran separate and competing secretarial schools until 1951, when they merged. The college became a four-year institution in 1974.

★ Widener University is in Chester, Pa., but the university has two campuses in Wilmington, Del.: Brandywine College of Widener University and the Widener University School of Law.

★ The General Assembly, Delaware's legislature, granted a charter for the University of Delaware, then known as Newark College, in 1833, but the institution traces its origins to 1743, when Francis Allison, a Presbyterian minister, opened a "free school" about eight miles from the site of the present campus.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

District of Columbia

TRANSITION is the key word for higher education in the District of Columbia. Many campuses are either welcoming or searching for new presidents, and in some cases the changes have been difficult.

The American University was stunned early in 1990 by the resignation of President Richard Berendzen and then by revelations that he had made obscene phone calls from his office. Mr. Berendzen had been credited with increasing the university's visibility, and his departure prompted some to wonder whether the campus's gains would be reversed.

At the University of the District of Columbia, the only public university in Washington, the Board of Trustees ousted President Rafael L. Cortada. Mr. Cortada had been feuding with the trustees and faculty members for several years. He continued a tradition of short tenures for presidents at the troubled university.

Other new university presidents are I. King Jordan at Gallaudet, Stephen Joel Trachtenberg at George Washington, the Rev. Leo J. O'Donnovan at Georgetown, and Franklyn G. Jenifer at Howard. Because Gallaudet and Howard depend on federal funds for a large part of their operating budgets, supporters of the two universities have been pleased by the rave reviews their new presidents have been receiving from Congress. Gallaudet educates deaf students and is a focal point for pride among deaf people. Howard historically has been one of the country's leading black institutions.

The universities in the district are as diverse as those of many larger states. U.D.C. serves city residents, many of whom are not well prepared for college. The private colleges are much wealthier

and tend to serve students from elsewhere.

The only public higher-education board is the Board of Trustees of U.D.C. The Mayor's office acts as a coordinating board. In addition, many of the college leaders have informal relationships with public and private institutions in Washington's Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 604,000 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.0%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	19.5%
35 and older	47.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.1%
Black	70.3%
White	27.4%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	41.5%
At least 4 years of college	27.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$23,436

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	4,153
2000-01 (estimate)	4,164

New GED diploma recipients: 575

High-school dropout rate: 41.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Marion S. Barry, Jr.

Mayor's higher-education adviser:

Rolin Sidwell, District Building, Room 212, Washington 20004; (202) 727-0248



U.S. Senators: None

U.S. Representative:

Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0

Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	0

Total 17

Vocational institutions: 31

Statewide coordinating board:

Office of Postsecondary Education
Research and Assistance
2100 Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E.
Suite 401
Washington 20020
(202) 727-3685
Eloise C. Turner, chief

Private-college association:

Consortium of Universities of the
Washington Metropolitan Area
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 101
Washington 20036
(202) 265-1313
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:

Catholic University of America

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	553
At private institutions	2,616

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	36.5%
At private institutions	30.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	n/a
At private institutions	63.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$36,743
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$39,490
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	12,108
At public 2-year institutions	0



At private 4-year institutions	66,981
At private 2-year institutions	0

Undergraduate	48,469
First-time freshmen	9,750

Graduate	22,183
Professional	8,437

American Indian	134
Asian	2,494

Black	23,926
Hispanic	2,114

White	41,348
Foreign	9,073

Total 79,089

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	62.1%
Minority	40.9%
Foreign	11.5%

10-year change in total enrollment Down 3.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	94.6%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	30.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	391
Bachelor's	6,933
Master's	5,126
Doctorate	542
Professional	2,437

Residence of new students: Residents made up 18% of all freshmen enrolled in the District of Columbia; 50% of all District of Columbia residents who were freshmen attended college in the District.

Test scores: Students averaged 850 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 68% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$664
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$9,489
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$88,462,000
Private institutions	\$1,307,377,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a

Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,069,000; 790 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Miles Mark Fisher, IV (interim),
University of the District of
Columbia: \$89,816 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$96,282,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.8%
Local government	0.3%
Industry	5.8%
The institution itself	14.3%
Other	5.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,112,000
GI Bill	\$807,000
Pell Grants	\$13,008,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$72,668,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$43,850,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,612,000
Department of Defense	\$12,928,000
Department of Agriculture	\$921,000
Department of Energy	\$1,112,000

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	\$265,772,000
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Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	\$30,115,000
George Washington University	\$17,834,000
Howard University	\$8,860,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

MISCELLANY

★ Howard University houses the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, widely recognized as the largest repository of materials documenting the history of people of African descent.

★ American University enrolled foreign students from more nations than any other institution in the country in 1988-89, with its 1,369 international students coming from 125 different countries. George Washington University ranked a close second, with 2,230 foreign students from 123 nations.

★ George Washington University plans to give \$7-million in scholarships to District of Columbia public-school students whom it admits between 1990 and 2000. The institution expects to award 50 such scholarships in the 10-year period. It estimates that total costs will average about \$35,000 per student per year over the decade.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. First called Georgetown College, it became a university in 1815 when it received the first university charter granted by the federal government. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the unification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

FLORIDA faces some daunting challenges in the 1990's.

Because of its staggering growth, the state's 28 community colleges are jammed and many of its nine public universities have raised admissions standards to control enrollment.

The growth in student population has not been matched by a growth in financial support from the state. Higher-education officials expect, however, that the pressing demands for more money will soon force the state to raise taxes, no matter who is Governor after November.

The incumbent, Republican Bob Martinez, has opposed most tax increases throughout his term. Governor Martinez will be opposed by one of two well-known Democrats, Rep. Bill Nelson or former Sen. Lawton Chiles.

If the state had more money, higher-education officials say, their institutions would fare well. The Legislature has generally supported increases for college and university operations and has created several programs through which state funds are provided to match private donations for endowed chairs or new facilities.

Private colleges, many of which are less well established than their public counterparts, have complained that such programs hurt their own fund-raising efforts. But several of the private institutions—particularly the University of Miami, with its prestigious medical school—have also benefited from contracts with the state to provide

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Graduate	47,589
Professional	7,197
American Indian	1,509
Asian	9,331
Black	48,396
Hispanic	54,513
White	386,687
Foreign	15,154
Total	515,590

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.5%
Full-time	49.0%
Minority	22.7%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ..	20.2%
At public 2-year institutions ..	23.3%
At private 4-year institutions ..	24.6%
At private 2-year institutions ..	40.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	30,661
Bachelor's	32,345
Master's	9,828
Doctorate	1,200
Professional	2,046

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 884 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 44% of Florida's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	n/a
At public 2-year institutions	\$729
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$7,153
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$5,519

Expenditures:

Public institutions ...	\$1,782,180,000
Private institutions ...	\$723,270,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,567,712,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$21,700,000;	
21,563 awards	
Non-need-based: \$34,613,000;	
23,060 awards	
Other: None	

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: John V. Lombardi, University of Florida: \$185,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$273,105,000

Sources:	
Federal government	55.3%

State and local governments ...	7.1%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	24.7%
Other	6.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$34,453,000
GI Bill	\$34,227,000
Pell Grants	\$214,107,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$185,626,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$81,003,000
National Science Foundation	\$19,671,000
Department of Defense ..	\$44,823,000
Department of Agriculture	\$8,062,000
Department of Energy ..	\$19,236,000

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	\$198,207,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Miami	\$62,816,000
University of Florida ...	\$58,677,000
University of South Florida	\$14,863,000

MISCELLANY

★ Every year Rollins College declares a surprise campus holiday—called Fox Day—on which classes are canceled and a cement fox statue is planted on the campus quadrangle.

★ A handful of students at the University of Florida have formed a White Student Union to voice their opposition to affirmative action. The students say they are tired of being excluded from internship and scholarship programs because they are white.

★ Students at Miami-Dade Community College who enroll in fall 1990 in programs in health sciences, graphic arts, funeral services, or police training will get their tuition and fee payments back if they can't find jobs in their fields after graduation. Employers in the four fields are having difficulty finding qualified employees in Dade County.

★ Florida Atlantic University is providing every black freshman with a scholarship that amounts to free tuition for the next four years.

★ Students at Eckerd College don't have to leave Fido at home. The college has set aside two residence halls where students can live with their pets.

★ Miami-Dade Community College is believed to be the first community college to establish endowed chairs for its faculty members.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is, depending on whom you ask, either Florida State University, founded in 1851 as Seminary West of the Suwannee, or the University of Florida, founded in 1853. The seminary underwent dramatic changes in 1857, when it became Florida State and held its first college-level classes.

Georgia

JOE FRANK HARRIS, a Democrat, has made public-school reform the cornerstone of his eight years as Georgia's Governor. Higher-education officials are counting on his successor to make improving the state's university system a top priority.

State Rep. Johnny Isakson, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, is proposing to create 20 college scholarships to give to students who, in return, agree to teach in Georgia public schools for five years. But a more comprehensive higher-education platform is being discussed by his Democratic opponent, Lieut. Gov. Zell Miller.

Mr. Miller wants to establish a higher-education capital-and-equipment trust fund; increase the

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Georgia

CONTINUED

number of scholarship programs; formalize Atlanta's research quadrangle, which is anchored by Emory University and the three public universities in the Atlanta area; and raise faculty salaries.

In the meantime, higher-education officials are looking at other ways to make their salary-and-benefits packages more attractive to prospective faculty members. The University System of Georgia won legislative authorization to offer new faculty members the option of either joining a national pension plan or participating in the state teachers' retirement system, which requires an employee to serve 10 years before qualifying for benefits.

Led by the Board of Regents, the governing and coordinating body for all public colleges, many of Georgia's institutions have raised admission standards, attracted top faculty members, and started new research programs in the last few years. State financial support has been good, and reforms at the state's public schools have produced students who are better prepared for college than many of their predecessors.

Racial issues, however, continue to plague the university system. Although the U.S. Department of Education has declared that Georgia's public colleges are no longer segregated, black students still do not enroll or graduate in numbers proportionate to their share of the population as a whole. The public black colleges have complained that state policies limit their enrollments and missions.

On the other hand, Georgia is home to some of the nation's finest private black colleges, and they have been thriving in recent years. Helped by major gifts and a rising applicant pool, institutions such as Morehouse and Spelman Colleges have been gaining in national stature.

Private higher-education is by no means limited to black colleges. Georgia has many small, church-related colleges. In addition, Emory University offers nationally respected research programs and attracts much notice for the programs sponsored by the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,436,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.9%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	43.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	26.8%
White	72.3%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.9%
At least 4 years of college	14.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,188

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	65,017
2000-01 (estimate)	74,370

New GED diploma recipients: 12,686

High-school dropout rate: 39.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joe Frank Harris (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nellie P. Hoenes, State Capitol, Room 111, Atlanta 30334; (404) 656-1713

U.S. Senators: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; Sam Nunn (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

9 Democrats, 1 Republican
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George (Buddy) Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), Ben Jones (D), John Lewis (D), Richard Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Lindsay Thomas (D)



General Assembly: Senate, 44 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 144 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	19
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	32
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	95

Vocational Institutions: 137

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia
First Atlanta Tower, Suite 2129
Atlanta 30383
(404) 525-9831
Cheatham E. Hodges, Jr., executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,136
At private institutions	1,772

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.3%
At private institutions	32.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.8%
At private institutions	49.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,342
At public 2-year institutions	\$28,176
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,538
At private 2-year institutions	\$21,346

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	129,692
At public 2-year institutions	48,159
At private 4-year institutions	42,560
At private 2-year institutions	10,351
Undergraduate	196,276
First-time freshmen	50,668
Graduate	27,041
Professional	7,445
American Indian	428
Asian	3,237
Black	43,029
Hispanic	2,336
White	176,235
Foreign	5,497
Total	230,762

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	66.4%
Minority	21.8%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 32.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.2%
At public 2-year institutions	20.7%
At private 4-year institutions	33.5%
At private 2-year institutions	36.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,653
Bachelor's	19,481
Master's	5,883
Doctorate	737
Professional	1,875

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 57% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,631
At public 2-year institutions	\$852
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,076
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,194

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,255,964,000
Private institutions	\$696,734,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$884,669,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,005,000; 14,099 awards
Non-need-based: \$15,810,000;
16,042 awards
Other: \$1,458,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: \$132,000 from state plus \$16,000 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$354,578,000
Sources:
Federal government 50.5%
State and local governments 11.3%
Industry 9.5%
The institution itself 26.2%
Other 2.5%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$22,892,000
GI Bill	\$19,786,000
Pell Grants	\$72,304,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$73,544,000
National Science Foundation	\$12,922,000
Department of Defense	\$48,483,000
Department of Agriculture	\$9,444,000
Department of Energy	\$11,184,000

Largest endowment:

Emory University \$923,612,000

Top fund raisers:

Emory University	\$31,703,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	\$25,513,000
University of Georgia	\$20,629,000

MISCELLANY

★ Emory University decided not to press charges against a black freshman who claimed in 1990 to be the victim of racial threats on the campus but whose allegations were found by state and local police agencies to be a hoax.

★ Merian Randall, a 31-year-old mother of three children, in 1990 became the first non-traditional student to be crowned homecoming queen at Georgia State University.

★ Both the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ The University of Georgia library holds nearly 60,000 pieces of material about the author of *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Hawaii

WITH A FLOURISHING, tourism-based economy to feed them, Hawaii's colleges and universities have been adept at putting their locale to good use in their academic and research programs.

But the geography of the 1,500-mile archipelago also can be a burden: The University of Hawaii System is called upon to satisfy a wide variety of educational demands for the many students who cannot travel outside the state for higher education.

Occasionally strains develop as college leaders attempt to balance community demands for a full range of educational services at each of the three main campuses against the Legislature's calls for savings through reductions in duplicative programs. (The university system is governed by a single Board of Regents and also includes six community colleges.)

The university is known for its programs in marine biology, geology, and tropical environments. Its astronomy programs have won international acclaim, due in large part to the university's owning land at the summit on Mauna Kea, considered one of the best sites in the world for ground-based telescopes.

The university has also been a leader in Pacific Rim studies, which examine the cultures, economies, and histories of the nations that border the Pacific Ocean. The university's proximity to those nations has helped it attract students and scholars from many Asian countries, adding to the islands' already-rich ethnic mix.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,112,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	45.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	61.2%
Black	1.8%
White	34.4%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$18,306

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	11,781
2000-01 (estimate)	13,133

New GED diploma recipients: 1,271

High-school dropout rate: 30.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Patricia Brandt, State Capitol, Room 410, Honolulu 96813; (808) 548-3031

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Akaka (D), term ends 1990; Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

0 Democrats, 1 Republican, 1 vacancy
Patricia F. Saiki (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 6 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 35**Statewide coordinating board:**

University of Hawaii Board of Regents
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 956-8213
Albert J. Simone, president

Private-college association:

None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions	1,494
At private institutions	95

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.5%
At private institutions	42.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.6%
At private institutions	34.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$38,449
At public 2-year institutions	\$31,526
At private 4-year institutions	\$22,900
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	22,550
At public 2-year institutions	19,979
At private 4-year institutions	9,768
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	46,080
First-time freshmen	8,405
Graduate	5,785
Professional	432
American Indian	194
Asian	31,008
Black	957
Hispanic	844
White	15,700
Foreign	3,594
Total	52,297

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.1%
Full-time	57.8%
Minority	67.8%
Foreign	6.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	70.9%
At public 2-year institutions	74.3%
At private 4-year institutions	42.7%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,309
Bachelor's	3,724
Master's	969
Doctorate	116
Professional	126

Residence of new students: State resi-

dents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Hawaii; 77% of all Hawaii residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 885 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 52% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,293
At public 2-year institutions	\$410
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,008
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$312,248,000
Private institutions	\$20,964,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$292,456,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$755,000; 900 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$5,198,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Albert J. Simone, University of Hawaii at Manoa: \$95,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$64,278,000**Sources:**

Federal government	60.0%
State and local governments	33.4%
Industry	0.6%
The institution itself	4.6%
Other	1.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,148,000
--------------------------------	-------------

GI Bill	\$4,212,000
Pell Grants	\$7,454,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$39,651,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services	\$7,572,000
National Science Foundation	\$9,881,000
Department of Defense	\$2,140,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,666,000
Department of Energy	\$1,712,000

Largest endowment:

University of Hawaii	\$49,941,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Hawaii	\$8,200,000
Chaminade University of Honolulu	\$590,000

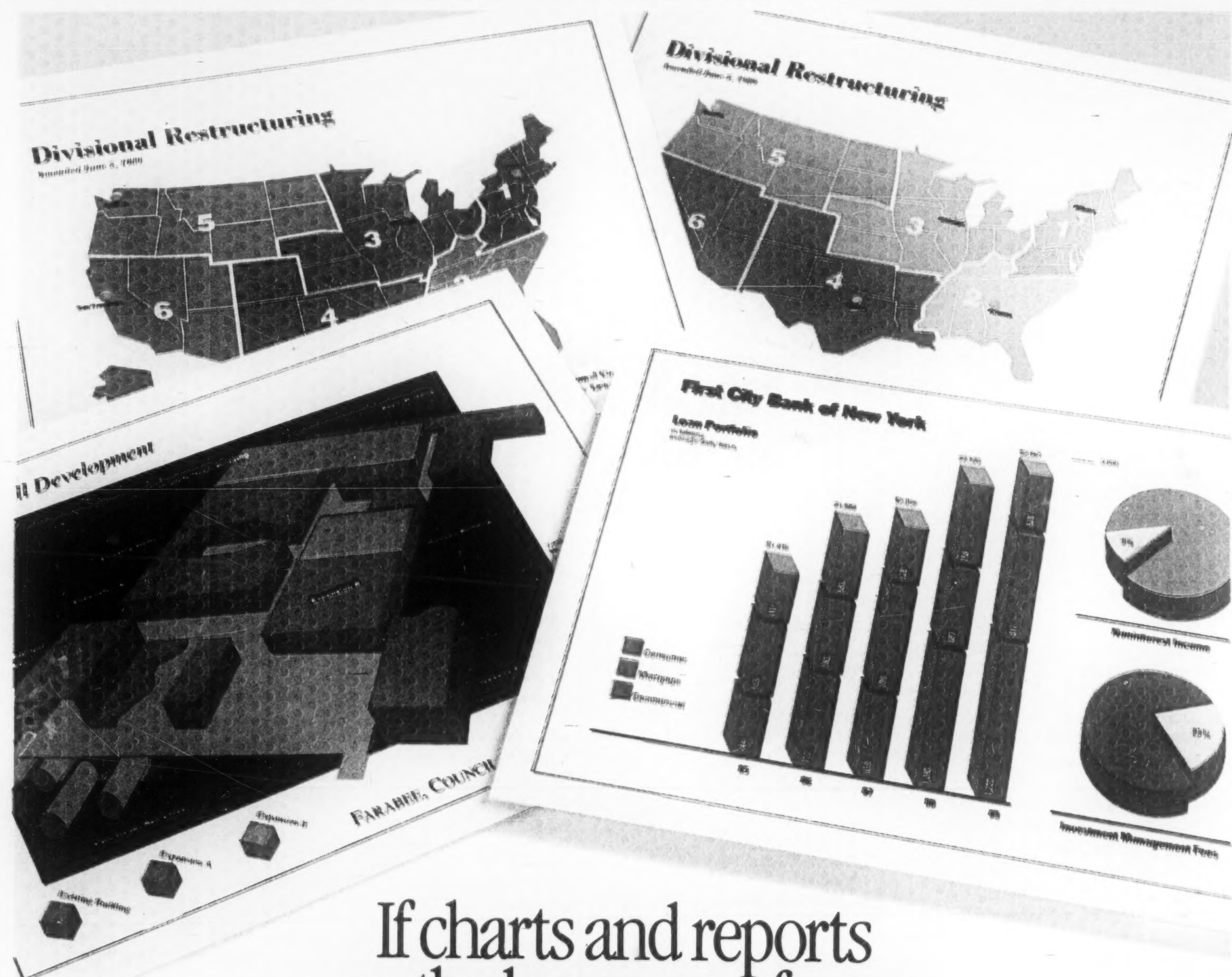
MISCELLANY

★ One of the University of Hawaii's public two-year colleges is named Leeward Community College; another is named Windward Community College.

★ The East-West Center, adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus, was established by Congress in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Hawaii is the University of Hawaii at Manoa, founded in 1907.

Continued on Following Page



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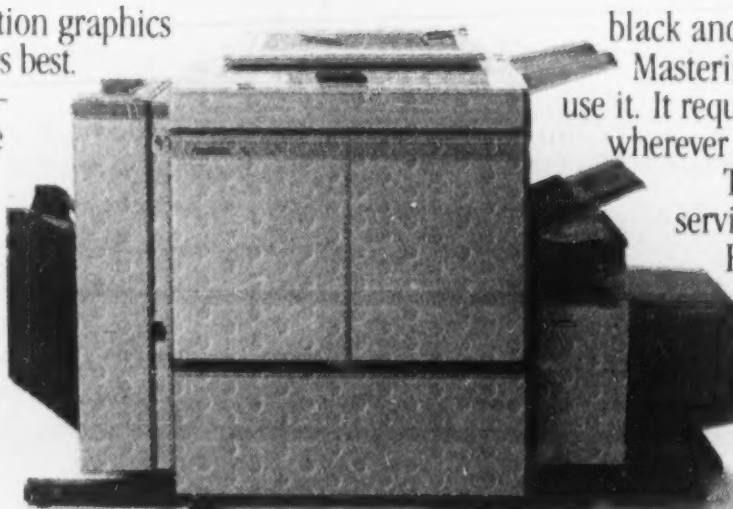
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Idaho

MOST IDAHO RESIDENTS are in favor of spending more money on education, according to a survey by Boise State University. The big question is whether the legislators and Governor who take office in January will be able to reach agreement on that or any other issue.

This Rocky Mountain state was in the national spotlight in 1990 because the Legislature passed what would have been the nation's most restrictive state abortion law. But half an hour after the Republican-dominated Legislature adjourned, Democratic Gov. Cecil D. Andrus vetoed the bill. As activists on both sides of the issue marshaled their forces, the controversy led to 20 contested primary races and a heated gubernatorial campaign. Some observers worry that differences over abortion will make it difficult for politicians to cooperate on other issues, such as higher education.

If Idaho's politicians and residents are ready to focus on higher-education financing after the election, the state's recent economic upswing may make it possible to put dollars behind campaign promises of more support. Higher-education officials say more money is essential.

In the 1980's the three mainstays of Idaho's economy—mining, timber, and agriculture—experienced sharp downturns. As a result, the colleges have been trying to maintain quality programs under financial conditions so uncertain that institutions have feared for their accreditation.

Both Governor Andrus and key legislators have been pushing for more funds for Idaho's colleges. Higher-education officials have welcomed the attention but have sometimes been caught in the middle of debates between Mr. Andrus and the Legislature about which branch of government was doing more for education.

Idaho has one board for coordinating and governing all levels of education. It is called the State Board of Education when it is dealing with elementary and secondary schools and the Board of Regents when dealing with colleges and universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,014,000 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 30.0%
18 to 24 10.4%
25 to 34 16.6%
35 and older 43.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 1.1%
Asian 0.7%
Black 0.3%
White 95.8%
Other and unknown 2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 73.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 37.2%
At least 4 years of college 15.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,762

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 11,707
2000-01 (estimate) 10,885

New GED diploma recipients: 813

High-school dropout rate: 24.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jeff Shinn, 122 State House, Boise 83720; (208) 334-3138

U.S. Senators: James A. McClure (R), term ends 1991; Steve Symms (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Larry E. Craig (R), Richard H. Stallings (D)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 64 Republicans



COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 4
Public 2-year institutions 2
Private 4-year institutions 3
Private 2-year institutions 2
Total 11

Vocational institutions: 39

Statewide coordinating board:

State Board of Education
650 West State Street, Room 307
Boise 83720
(208) 334-2270
Rayburn Barton, executive director for higher education

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 1,195
At private institutions 117

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 25.4%
At private institutions 21.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 63.1%
At private institutions 51.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$31,846
At public 2-year institutions \$27,348
At private 4-year institutions \$25,966
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 29,779
At public 2-year institutions 5,340
At private 4-year institutions 2,460
At private 2-year institutions 8,138
Undergraduate 40,161
First-time freshmen 10,282
Graduate 5,123
Professional 433
American Indian 373
Asian 541
Black 280
Hispanic 653
White 42,695
Foreign 1,175
Total 45,717

Enrollment highlights:

Women 52.7%
Full-time 68.8%
Minority 4.1%
Foreign 2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 16.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions 4.7%
At public 2-year institutions 3.5%
At private 4-year institutions 3.6%
At private 2-year institutions 2.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 2,600
Bachelor's 3,043
Master's 703
Doctorate 63
Professional 71

Residence of new students: State residents made up 59% of all freshmen enrolled in Idaho; 78% of all Idaho residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$1,119
At public 2-year institutions \$779
At private 4-year institutions \$6,669
At private 2-year institutions \$1,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$238,438,000
Private institutions \$49,768,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$158,247,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$491,000; 900 awards
Non-need-based: \$147,000; 98 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

John H. Keiser, Boise State University: \$96,900 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$30,789,000

Sources:

Federal government 36.4%
State and local governments 34.1%
Industry 11.9%
The institution itself 17.6%
Other 0.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$4,147,000
GI Bill \$3,397,000
Pell Grants \$27,660,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$8,647,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services \$943,000
National Science Foundation \$748,000
Department of Defense \$239,000
Department of Agriculture \$3,693,000
Department of Energy \$735,000

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho \$35,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Boise State University \$2,489,000
Northwest Nazarene College \$2,167,000
College of Idaho \$1,498,000

MISCELLANY

★ The College of Southern Idaho is the only two-year college in the state that runs a museum—the Herrett Museum. It houses about 5,000 prehistoric artifacts from North, Central, and South America. The collection includes items from the Maya and Inca civilizations, as well as some 12,000-year-old tools from the Clovis culture.

★ Idaho State University attracts thousands of rodeo fans every spring when it holds the Dodge National Circuit Finals Rodeo in its Minidome. The event—sponsored by the Professional Rodeo Circuit Association—brings cowboys and cowgirls from across the country to compete for the championship.

★ Boise State University claims to be the only institution in the country that uses a synthetic football field that isn't green. It's blue.

★ North Idaho College will offer scholarships to 30 needy undergraduates, using money that a court ruled had been collected improperly from students.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

HIGHER EDUCATION in Illinois is rarely removed from politics, a situation that both helps and hinders colleges and universities.

Today, for example, the public institutions are tasting the fruits of their political labors: generous budget increases thanks to a special, three-year income-tax surcharge. The tax had been sought for several years, but passed only after Chicago city officials and legislators pressured legislative leaders to enact it so they too could receive some money.

Traditionally, however, higher-education policy making has been affected by regional and institutional political rivalries—the result of the decentralized nature of public-college governance. Although there is a Board of Higher Education, which serves as a coordinating board, five separate governing boards manage colleges across the state, and the systems frequently compete against each other for money and students.

Historically, the leader in that competition is the University of Illinois's flagship campus at Urbana-Champaign, one of the nation's leading public research universities. But institutions elsewhere in the state have become more aggressive in their pursuit of financing, often recruiting their local legislators to help them.

Illinois is also home to the City Colleges of Chicago, a money-starved system of eight community colleges that serve some of the neediest students in the nation. Plagued for years by high dropout rates and low public support, the system is beginning to gain credibility with politicians by reducing its budget and increasing the number of students taking college-level courses.

The infusion of new money from the tax surcharge has tamed college rivalries of late. But the tax is due to expire in 1991, and the outcome of the race to succeed Republican Gov. James R. Thompson could determine its future. The Republican candidate, Secretary of State Jim Edgar, has said it will probably be necessary to retain the tax, while his Democratic rival, Attorney General Neil Hartigan, has been less definite. The new governor will also have an opportunity to influence higher-education policy through appointments to the many governing boards.

Another higher-education issue is how best to serve the graduate and professional needs of the Chicago suburbs, which are home to many high-technology companies and the Argonne and Fermi National Laboratories. The area has historically been served by private institutions, such as the Illinois Institute of Technology, but now regional public universities, among them Northern Illinois University and the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois, are eager to extend their presence there. The state is considering building a new facility in the area for use by public and private institutions, but private colleges have opposed it, saying it would be a needless expenditure of public funds.

Private institutions in Illinois are

diverse. The state is home to national research institutions like the University of Chicago and Northwestern University as well as such small liberal-arts colleges as North Central and Rockford Colleges. Chicago is also a center for Catholic higher education, with De Paul and Loyola Universities, the Catholic Theological Union, and Montanay and Saint Xavier Colleges.

In general, the private colleges have enjoyed good relations with the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,658,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.6%
18 to 24 10.5%
25 to 34 17.9%
35 and older 46.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 1.5%
Black 14.7%
White 81.1%
Other and unknown 2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 5.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 31.4%
At least 4 years of college 16.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$18,858

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 116,539
2000-01 (estimate) 113,383

New GED diploma recipients: 16,281

High-school dropout rate: 24.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James R. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: James Osberg, State Capitol, Floor 2½, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-4921

U. S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1991

U. S. Representatives:

14 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Harris W. Fawell (R), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Edward R. Madigan (R), Lynn Martin (R), Robert H. Michel (R), John Edward Porter (R), Glenn Poshard (D), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), George E. Sangmeister (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 67 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 12
Public 2-year institutions 47
Private 4-year institutions 91
Private 2-year institutions 16
Total 166

Vocational institutions: 359

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner, executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities
Myers Building, Suite 506
One West Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield 62701
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 11,788
At private institutions 5,938

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 29.3%
At private institutions 27.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 74.8%
At private institutions 61.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$35,258
At public 2-year institutions \$34,067
At private 4-year institutions \$37,154
At private 2-year institutions \$21,983

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 193,388
At public 2-year institutions 328,236
At private 4-year institutions 157,965
At private 2-year institutions 9,385
Undergraduate 590,929
First-time freshmen 125,551
Graduate 80,767
Professional 17,278
American Indian 1,972
Asian 27,798

Black 83,090
Hispanic 40,784
White 521,510
Foreign 13,820
Total 688,974

Enrollment highlights:

Women 54.2%
Full-time 50.3%
Minority 22.8%
Foreign 2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 12.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions 17.9%
At public 2-year institutions 27.0%
At private 4-year institutions 17.6%
At private 2-year institutions 53.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 24,720
Bachelor's 47,958

Master's 17,783
Doctorate 2,152
Professional 4,353

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$2,370
At public 2-year institutions \$871
At private 4-year institutions \$8,281
At private 2-year institutions \$5,505

Continued on Following Page



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Illinois CONTINUED

Expenditures:

Public institutions ... \$2,571,409,000
Private institutions .. \$2,722,294,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,675,322,000
Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$180,800,000;
111,100 awards
Non-need-based: \$19,385,000;
23,533 awards
Other: \$4,125,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: \$130,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$546,300,000

Sources:
Federal government 57.8%
State and local governments ... 5.4%
Industry 5.3%
The institution itself 24.5%
Other 7.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$34,971,000
GI Bill \$18,168,000
Pell Grants \$193,859,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$301,297,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$151,226,000
National Science Foundation \$68,752,000
Department of Defense .. \$30,112,000
Department of Agriculture \$9,523,000
Department of Energy .. \$21,827,000

Largest endowment:
University of Chicago .. \$973,697,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Illinois ... \$73,096,000
Northwestern University \$68,523,000
University of Chicago .. \$66,604,000

MISCELLANY

★ A cooperative program between Bradley University and Illinois Central College allows substance abusers to complete their formal education. The program, "Learning to Live Again," identifies people who have the ability to earn either an associate or a four-year degree.

★ The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is now the proud owner of the original, uncensored manuscript of James Jones's 1951 novel *From Here to Eternity*, which is considered pretty strong stuff even in its published version.

★ The School of the Art Institute of Chicago is selling for \$6-million the former Playboy Mansion, which it received as a gift. The 72-room building, which was once the home of *Playboy* magazine's founder, Hugh Hefner, features an indoor swimming pool and a bowling alley. The institute has used it as a dormitory since 1984.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

ALTHOUGH INDIANA has many respected public universities, it has historically lagged behind other states in the proportion of high-school graduates who attend college.

In northern Indiana, in particular, where the economy has been dominated by automobile-related industries, residents traditionally have not needed a college degree to find well-paying jobs. But declines in the auto industry have changed that picture in recent years, and state officials have been trying to encourage more people to attend college.

Institutions are designing recruitment programs for ninth-graders and working with secondary-school systems to help students get any remedial help they may need. Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh, meanwhile, has called for greater efforts to attract minority and non-traditional students.

Like the governors of other "Rust Belt" states, Governor Bayh says Indiana's economic health is linked to higher education. He has called for increased financing for public colleges and universities.

In the 1990 legislative session, Indiana University officials worked hard to avoid getting caught up in a bitter abortion debate that was raging in the General Assembly. One bill would have prohibited abortions at public facilities, including the Indiana University teaching hospital. The bill was approved by the state's House of Representatives but was killed in the Senate.

The Commission for Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board, is responsible for planning and reviewing budgets and academic programs. The seven public systems are governed by individual boards.

Indiana is home to many private colleges, including a number of small liberal-arts institutions affiliated with religious groups. Among them are Bethel, Earlham, Franklin, Goshen, and Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Colleges.

Indiana also boasts one of the nation's premier Roman Catholic institutions, the University of Notre Dame, which is influential around the state and the nation.

The "Win One for the Gipper" legend in college athletics was born in Indiana under the great Notre Dame football coach, Knute Rockne. The state's enthusiasm for sports endures today, centering on the Indiana University basketball team coached by Bob Knight. While Mr. Knight is extremely popular in Indiana, some higher-education officials worry that his tremendous influence in the state distorts the university's academic priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,593,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 26.1%
18 to 24 10.9%
25 to 34 17.5%
35 and older 45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 0.4%
Black 7.6%
White 91.2%
Other and unknown 0.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 24.6%
At least 4 years of college 12.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,005

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 63,746
2000-01 (estimate) 58,855



New GED diploma recipients: 9,035

High-school dropout rate: 23.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Evan Bayh (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Marci Reddick, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 232-6109

U.S. Senators: Dan Coats (R), term ends 1990; Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
7 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), John Hiler (R), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Jill L. Long (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 50 Democrats, 50 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 14
Public 2-year institutions 14
Private 4-year institutions 41
Private 2-year institutions 9
Total 78

Vocational institutions: 135

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 220
Indianapolis 46225

(317) 635-2655
William Du Bois, Jr., president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Theological Seminary

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 5,901
At private institutions 2,581

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 30.5%
At private institutions 25.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 65.1%
At private institutions 64.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$35,748
At public 2-year institutions .. \$22,753
At private 4-year institutions .. \$33,343
At private 2-year institutions .. \$22,964

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions .. 173,499
At public 2-year institutions .. 35,734
At private 4-year institutions .. 55,431
At private 2-year institutions .. 3,238
Undergraduate 231,918
First-time freshmen 54,847
Graduate 30,724
Professional 5,260

American Indian 604
Asian 3,329
Black 14,723
Hispanic 3,686
White 239,057
Foreign 6,503
Total 267,902

Enrollment highlights:

Women 52.2%
Full-time 64.6%
Minority 8.5%
Foreign 2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 20.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 8.1%
At public 2-year institutions .. 10.4%
At private 4-year institutions .. 7.9%
At private 2-year institutions .. 21.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 8,949
Bachelor's 26,408
Master's 7,079
Doctorate 941
Professional 1,422

Residence of new students: State residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Indiana; 88% of all Indiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 867 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 54% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,975
At public 2-year institutions .. \$1,374
At private 4-year institutions .. \$8,267
At private 2-year institutions .. \$7,412

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$1,602,203,000
Private institutions \$530,163,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$814,021,000
Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$58,395,000;
45,500 awards
Non-need-based: \$920,000; 816 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: \$160,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$211,813,000

Sources:
Federal government 61.7%
State and local governments ... 7.9%
Industry 7.7%
The institution itself 18.9%
Other 3.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$19,936,000
GI Bill \$9,899,000
Pell Grants \$106,653,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

\$111,776,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services .. \$52,305,000
National Science Foundation \$24,699,000
Department of Defense .. \$11,657,000
Department of Agriculture \$6,749,000
Department of Energy .. \$10,925,000

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame \$542,501,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Notre Dame \$44,928,000
Indiana University \$40,354,000
Purdue University \$25,674,000

MISCELLANY

★ Despite a crackdown by university officials, the "Nude Olympics" continue at Purdue University. The annual event started 20 years ago when students dared each other to run naked across a dormitory quadrangle on one of the coldest nights of the year.

★ The University of Notre Dame earned \$1-million in royalties from licensed merchandise in 1989, the largest amount received by any college or university.

★ One of Purdue University's original faculty members was Harvey Washington Wiley, who was a professor from 1874 to 1883. Founder of the institution's first chemical laboratory, a popular teacher, and the first baseball coach, he shocked the board of trustees by riding a high-wheeled bicycle around town. Later he went to work for the U.S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture and was regarded as the "father" of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

★ Nine students at the University of Notre Dame have unusual roommates—ex-convicts from Indiana's prison system.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Iowa

THE 1990 GUBERNATORIAL RACE is a good indication of the importance of higher education in Iowa. Two staunch supporters of education are pitted against one another, and they are devoting a considerable amount of time to discussing issues of importance to colleges and universities.

The incumbent, Republican Terry E. Branstad, has helped lead a National Governors' Association study of education and has been pushing Iowa's colleges to expand research programs and eliminate duplication.

He will face Don Avenson, the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Avenson has proposed eliminating tuition for Iowa residents who attend any public institution in the state. He would phase in the program over four years. He has also proposed that each reduction in tuition for public institutions be matched by a proportionate increase in aid for students at private colleges.

Whatever the outcome on Election Day, how much the victor will be able to do for higher education depends on the strength of Iowa's agriculture-based economy. After a major economic slump in the mid-1980's, Iowa is on the rebound, and financial support for higher education is on the rise. But as states from coast to coast experience revenue shortfalls, Iowa legislators have become increasingly cautious about their revenue predictions.

Although research on agriculture is well financed and is watched closely by state agricultural organizations, higher education in Iowa belies many of the other stereotypes of farm states. The Iowa Writer's Workshop, for example, is a nationally known program at the University of Iowa that competes with New York City as a mecca for aspiring authors. High-technology research programs are also prominent at that university and at Iowa State University.

Public higher education in Iowa operates on two levels: The Board of Regents runs the three public universities, and the state Board of Education governs the community colleges, which in Iowa are called "area colleges."

Private higher education is important in Iowa. The state does not have public four-year liberal-arts colleges, so such programs are available only at private institutions. Coe, Cornell, and Grinnell Colleges are typical of the small private colleges throughout the state. Their students are eligible for state student-aid grants that are unusually high for the Midwest.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,840,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.9%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	47.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	1.4%
White	97.5%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.6%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,524

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	31,316
2000-01 (estimate)	31,478

New GED diploma recipients: 4,006

High-school dropout rate: 14.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Phillip Dunshee, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim

Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Neal Smith (D), Thomas J. Tauke (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	58

Vocational institutions: 77

Statewide coordinating boards:

State Board of Regents
Old State Historical Building
East 12th and Grand
Des Moines 50319

(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive director

Department of Education
Division of Community Colleges
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-8260
Joann Horton, administrator

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
307 Equitable Building
604 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John V. Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine
and Health Sciences

Continued on Following Page

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Iowa
CONTINUED

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 3,123
At private institutions 1,697

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 28.6%
At private institutions 28.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 72.2%
At private institutions 58.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$37,162
At public 2-year institutions . \$25,698
At private 4-year institutions \$28,428
At private 2-year institutions \$22,440

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions .. 68,872
At public 2-year institutions .. 44,391
At private 4-year institutions . 45,017
At private 2-year institutions . 2,894
Undergraduate 137,768
First-time freshmen 37,725
Graduate 17,484
Professional 5,922
American Indian 457
Asian 2,056
Black 3,511
Hispanic 1,402
White 147,933
Foreign 5,815
Total 161,174

Enrollment highlights:

Women 51.8%
Full-time 72.0%
Minority 4.8%
Foreign 3.6%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 24.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 5.0%
At public 2-year institutions ... 4.6%
At private 4-year institutions .. 4.6%
At private 2-year institutions .. 5.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 7,013
Bachelor's 16,747
Master's 3,001
Doctorate 658
Professional 1,518

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Iowa; 88% of all Iowa residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,823
At public 2-year institutions .. \$1,225
At private 4-year institutions . \$7,945
At private 2-year institutions . \$6,423

Expenditures:

Public institutions ... \$1,092,542,000
Private institutions \$353,753,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$502,293,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$32,101,000;
17,958 awards

Non-need-based: \$1,196,000;
2,077 awards
Other: \$25,635,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings, III, University of Iowa: \$164,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$180,042,000

Sources:

Federal government 48.8%
State and local governments .. 11.4%
Industry 5.3%
The institution itself 30.3%
Other 4.3%



Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$9,668,000
GI Bill \$6,056,000
Pell Grants \$78,590,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$89,074,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services . \$60,513,000
National Science Foundation \$6,579,000
Department of Defense .. \$3,460,000
Department of Agriculture \$6,828,000
Department of Energy ... \$1,202,000

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College \$294,328,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa \$31,227,000
Iowa State University .. \$19,344,000
Coe College \$8,488,000

MISCELLANY

★ Cornell College claims to be the only college or university in the country to have its entire campus—110 acres—listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The college was established in 1853.

★ All freshmen at Drake University will have computers in their dormitory rooms starting in the fall of 1990. Some 400 rooms will be outfitted with Apple Macintosh SE computers and Imagewriter printers at a cost of \$1-million. The charge is included in the standard freshman room rate.

★ Cornell College requires all faculty members to be versed in at

least the outlines of feminist scholarship in their discipline.

★ The Herbert Hoover Library, which contains most of the late President's papers, is located in West Branch.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

AN ISSUE that has created political problems for Gov. Mike Hayden also may pose financial problems for higher education in Kansas.

In his 1986 campaign, Mr. Hayden promised to return to taxpayers a revenue windfall caused by federal tax reform, and for most of the last four years the Governor, a Republican, has been criticized for failing to do so. Indeed, he nearly lost the Republican gubernatorial primary because of the issue.

Mr. Hayden's Democratic opponent in the fall election, State Treasurer Joan Finney, is expected to take full advantage of the issue.

The controversy may not topple Mr. Hayden, but if tax reform dominates the legislative budget talks in 1991, there will be tremendous pressure to cut property taxes and shift some of the financial responsibility for local programs to the state.

If that happens, higher-education officials say budget cuts for their institutions are inevitable.

Like other farm states, Kansas saw its economy hit hard in the 1980's, and spending on higher education suffered. Governor Hayden has been trying to restore those cuts through the "Margin of Excellence" program, an effort drafted by the Kansas Board of Regents.

In 1987, Kansas embarked on the three-year plan designed to raise the salaries of faculty members at the state's universities and improve research and library facilities. The Kansas Board of Regents received full financing for the first and second years of the plan.

But a weakened farm economy and budgetary restraints prompted legislators to defer completing the plan in 1990. Higher-education officials say they will try to get additional money for the last stages of the plan in the next budget session.

While the regents have raised many Kansans' hopes for a high-quality university system, the board has failed to meet its goal of setting admissions standards for the state's public institutions. Legislators cite the state's strong populist traditions each time they reject proposals to end its policy of admitting all high-school graduates.

The Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board for all higher education in the state and as the governing board for the six state universities and a two-year technical institute. The regents have approved a plan to merge the technical institute with Kansas State University; the plan will go to the Legislature in 1991.

Community colleges are governed by local boards under the supervision of the state Board of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,513,000 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 26.2%
18 to 24 10.3%
25 to 34 17.6%
35 and older 45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.8%
Asian 0.7%
Black 5.3%
White 91.8%
Other and unknown 1.4%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 2.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 73.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 34.2%
At least 4 years of college 17.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,182

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 25,793
2000-01 (estimate) 30,717

New GED diploma recipients: 5,268

High-school dropout rate: 19.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mike Hayden (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Denise C. Apt, State Capitol, 2nd Floor, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-3232

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D), Bob Whittaker (R)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 57 Democrats, 68 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 8
Public 2-year institutions 21
Private 4-year institutions 22
Private 2-year institutions 3
Total 54

Vocational institutions: 76

Statewide coordinating board:

Kansas Board of Regents
Capitol Tower
400 S.W. 8th Street, Suite 609
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:

Kansas Independent College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
700 Kansas Avenue
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Kansas

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 3,793
At private institutions 682

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 26.9%
At private institutions 32.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 70.0%
At private institutions 42.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$32,885
At public 2-year institutions . \$27,594
At private 4-year institutions \$22,135
At private 2-year institutions \$17,151

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions .. 87,368
At public 2-year institutions .. 51,332
At private 4-year institutions . 12,833
At private 2-year institutions . 1,314
Undergraduate 131,581
First-time freshmen 27,068
Graduate 19,148
Professional 2,118
American Indian 1,826
Asian 2,089
Black 6,300
Hispanic 2,910
White 134,878
Foreign 4,844
Total 152,847

Enrollment highlights:

Women 54.2%
Full-time 57.3%
Minority 8.9%
Foreign 3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 20.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 7.4%
At public 2-year institutions ... 10.1%
At private 4-year institutions . 11.6%
At private 2-year institutions . 31.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 4,759
Bachelor's 11,890
Master's 2,983
Doctorate 376
Professional 628

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Kansas; 90% of all Kansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,467
At public 2-year institutions ... \$711
At private 4-year institutions . \$5,460
At private 2-year institutions . \$3,962

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$848,602,000
Private institutions \$105,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$444,788,000

Two-year change: Up 23%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$7,129,000; 4,802 awards
Non-need-based: \$35,000; 100 awards
Other: \$386,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas:
\$126,990 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$99,655,000

Sources:

Federal government 42.5%
State and local governments .. 21.2%
Industry 5.7%
The institution itself 27.7%
Other 3.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$7,605,000
GI Bill	\$7,674,000
Pell Grants	\$72,520,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$37,228,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$16,941,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,617,000
Department of Defense ..	\$1,450,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,385,000
Department of Energy ...	\$1,888,000

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	\$203,595,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas ...	\$26,607,000
Kansas State University	\$12,656,000
Washburn University	\$6,624,000

MISCELLANY

★ Donald E. Mock, a professor of entomology at Kansas State University, received more than 2,700 tick specimens when newspapers and magazines across the state reprinted an article on the bugs that he had written for county extension agents. In the article, Mr. Mock asked readers to send him samples of ticks. Medicine vials containing ticks soon arrived in Mr. Mock's mail, sometimes at the rate of 30 packages a day.

★ Emporia State University and the town of Emporia are raising money to create a National Teachers Hall of Fame. The facility, which would be adjacent to a one-room rural schoolhouse on the university campus, would include a museum of American education and a conference and study center.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Kansas is Highland Community College, which was chartered in 1857. The oldest four-year university in the state is Baker University, a United Methodist institution, which received its charter just three days after Highland did.

Kentucky

IN EARLY 1990 the University of Kentucky took its fight for more state financing to the public in a series of television, radio, and newspaper advertisements centered on the theme "U.K. is worth it."

Whether it swayed the taxpayers is unclear. But the campaign seems to have made little impact on one key player, Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson, a Democrat, continues to rail at public-college leaders for wasting money and to tweak the institutions for giving faculty members teaching loads that are so light, he says, that "they're almost not working anymore."

For years, college leaders have complained that the state does not finance their institutions adequately, a complaint that can be attributed partly to Kentucky's conservatism and resistance to taxes.

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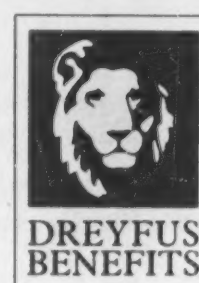
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Kentucky

CONTINUED

Under a state Supreme Court order to make its public-school financing more equitable, Kentucky raised taxes in 1990 and overhauled its elementary- and secondary-school systems. The actions had no direct higher-education component, but many colleges and universities won money for new buildings when the Governor agreed to add new projects in exchange for support from individual legislators for the new taxes.

The General Assembly did, however, approve the new College Access Program sought by Governor Wilkinson. He says the plan, which promises any needy resident free tuition for the first two years of college, is designed to make 14 years of public education available to every Kentuckian.

Higher-education policy making in the Bluegrass State is often polarized by racial and regional politics. Black students at predominantly white institutions have complained that the campuses are hostile environments. Meanwhile, supporters of Kentucky State University—the historically black institution—say the state does not provide it with adequate financing.

Regional politics have come into play in debates over financing for the University of Kentucky, the state's flagship, and the University of Louisville, which wants more resources and programs on its campus. Louisville is nearer the state's population center.

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board. Another board governs the University of Kentucky and all community colleges. Seven other public institutions are governed by their own boards.

Private higher education in Kentucky consists mostly of small, church-related colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,727,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.9%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	7.1%
White	92.3%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	21.8%
At least 4 years of college	11.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,777

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	38,730
2000-01 (estimate)	39,156

New GED diploma recipients: 10,463

High-school dropout rate: 31.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Wallace G. Wilkinson (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jack Foster, State Capitol Building, Room 105, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	14

Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	13

Total 59

Vocational institutions:

131

Statewide coordinating board:

Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:

Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
P.O. Box 668
Danville 40422
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP: Murray State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Kentucky

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,749
At private institutions	1,058

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.4%
At private institutions	36.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.2%
At private institutions	51.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$32,950
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,083
At private 4-year institutions	\$25,925
At private 2-year institutions	\$17,855

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	97,895
At public 2-year institutions	31,330
At private 4-year institutions	23,170
At private 2-year institutions	7,473

Undergraduate	137,798
First-time freshmen	30,115
Graduate	17,548
Professional	4,522

American Indian	427
Asian	1,078
Black	9,296
Hispanic	683
White	146,703
Foreign	1,681
Total	159,868

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.2%
Full-time	64.1%
Minority	7.3%
Foreign	1.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.5%
At public 2-year institutions	8.0%
At private 4-year institutions	4.0%
At private 2-year institutions	11.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,915
Bachelor's	12,074
Master's	3,333
Doctorate	313
Professional	1,161

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Kentucky; 90% of all Kentucky residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,316
At public 2-year institutions	\$693
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,689
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,669

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$898,718,000
Private institutions	\$194,873,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$550,182,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$13,858,000;
23,375 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus: Charles T. Wethington, Jr. (interim), University of Kentucky: \$130,500 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$91,948,000

Sources:

Federal government	36.1%
State and local governments	14.3%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	38.2%
Other	6.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$15,160,000
GI Bill	\$8,830,000
Pell Grants	\$87,228,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$31,965,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$16,717,000
National Science Foundation	\$2,871,000
Department of Defense	\$970,000
Department of Agriculture	\$8,131,000
Department of Energy	\$1,946,000

Largest endowment:

Berea College	\$252,052,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Kentucky	\$17,270,000
University of Louisville	\$12,006,000
Berea College	\$11,751,000

MISCELLANY

★ Kentucky State University officials have threatened to expel students who are caught having sex in dormitory rooms.

★ The University of Kentucky added a woman's touch to its men's basketball program, becoming the first university in the Na-

tional Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I to hire a female assistant coach.

★ The University of Kentucky plans to establish an Equine Research Hall of Fame to recognize some unsung heroes of the horse industry—scientists who perform basic biomedical research on the animals. Each member of the hall of fame will receive a plaque and a statuette of a horse.

★ Former Democratic Gov. Martha Layne Collins, who pushed for more money and improved educational quality at Kentucky's public colleges and universities in the early 1980's, was named in June 1990 as president of St. Catharine College, a Roman Catholic institution.

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylva-



nia University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. Since then it has been a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE repeatedly made headlines in 1990 by writing a series of bills that made civil libertarians cringe. One measure would have required that records and tapes carry labels if they contained offensive lyrics. Two others would have sent physicians to prison for 10 years for performing abortions.

The measures were vetoed by the Governor, Buddy Roemer, as some lawmakers fumed and threatened to come back with even stronger bills. But in the midst of the wrangling over morality, Louisiana lawmakers adopted a budget bill that gave faculty members at state colleges their first substantial raise in years and provided \$180-million for maintenance and construction on public campuses.

State officials had been grap-

pling with budget crises for the past 10 years because the oil and gas industries were in a slump and because Louisiana voters strongly opposed tax increases. But after years of scant budget growth, the 1990 Legislature approved raising \$420-million in new revenue by extending some temporary taxes, and lawmakers decided to give a big portion of the increase to higher education.

In part, the increase can be credited to intense lobbying by the state's college and university presidents.

But a brain drain from the state also alarmed legislators. Faculty members, particularly those at Louisiana State University, were frustrated by shortages of money and equipment, and many were lured away by leading research institutions in other states.

In response, the Legislature voted to increase faculty members' salaries by an average of 12 percent.

Two other long-standing problems have yet to be resolved—the segregation of Louisiana's public

institutions and the debate about the structure of higher education.

Civil-rights groups and the federal government have been challenging the legality of Louisiana's higher-education system since 1970. In 1988 the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana ruled that the system was still illegally segregated by race, and the court appointed Paul R. Verkuil, president of the College of William and Mary, to devise a plan to end the segregation.

In 1989 the court issued an order that incorporated most of Mr. Verkuil's recommendations. The plan, which mirrored a proposal supported by Governor Roemer, a Democrat, required the state to eliminate its coordinating board and its three boards for college and university systems. They would be replaced with a single governing body.

But officials at Southern University, the nation's only public black higher-education system, are vehemently opposed to both the court order and the Governor's plan. They say the new board would ignore the interests of black students.

Southern went to court to block the order, which is under review by

the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Another major higher-education issue in Louisiana is admission standards. The state's strong populist tradition has led most public institutions to operate on an open-admission basis, but the desegregation order would require that admission standards be introduced at the state's four-year campuses.

Although the vast majority of Louisiana students attend public colleges, the state also has private institutions, which exert considerable political influence. Tulane University has long been regarded as a leader, and Dillard and Xavier Universities are respected private black colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,382,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	41.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.4%
White	69.3%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	57.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,041

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	42,122
2000-01 (estimate)	48,723

New GED diploma recipients: 6,601

High-school dropout rate: 38.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Buddy Roemer (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Bill Conway, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-7015

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 6 Republican; House, 86 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	34

Vocational institutions: 196

Statewide coordinating board:

State of Louisiana Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sammie W. Cosper, interim commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:

Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
320 Riverside Mall, Suite 104
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Grambling State University,
Southeastern Louisiana University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,774
At private institutions	980

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.6%
At private institutions	30.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	56.0%
At private institutions	53.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,963
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,636
At private 4-year institutions	\$34,227
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,830
At public 2-year institutions	15,519
At private 4-year institutions	24,170
At private 2-year institutions	2,512
Undergraduate	150,771
First-time freshmen	30,953
Graduate	19,544
Professional	5,716
American Indian	624
Asian	2,507
Black	41,213
Hispanic	3,283
White	123,362
Foreign	5,042
Total	176,031

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	73.0%
Minority	27.9%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.0%
At public 2-year institutions	31.7%
At private 4-year institutions	29.1%
At private 2-year institutions	38.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,532
Bachelor's	16,367
Master's	3,941
Doctorate	346
Professional	1,400

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana; 87% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 62% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,768
At public 2-year institutions	\$837
At private 4-year institutions	\$9,257
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,648

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,039,177,000
Private institutions	\$353,433,000

Continued on Following Page



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Louisiana

CONTINUED

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$522,912,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$2,006,000; 3,343 awards
Non-need-based: \$723,000;
2,384 awards
Other: \$7,000,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

William E. Davis, Louisiana State University: \$125,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$165,623,000

Sources:
Federal government 36.8%
State and local governments .. 23.3%
Industry 4.9%
The institution itself 27.5%
Other 7.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$17,625,000
GI Bill \$11,767,000
Pell Grants \$136,558,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$61,456,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services .. \$38,826,000
National Science Foundation \$4,750,000
Department of Defense .. \$5,672,000
Department of Agriculture \$5,482,000
Department of Energy ... \$2,580,000

Largest endowment:

Tulane University \$221,424,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University \$24,013,000
Xavier University of Louisiana \$5,086,000
Loyola University of New Orleans \$4,493,000

MISCELLANY

★ Law students at Tulane University are working for the release of elderly prisoners at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola. Under the university's Project for Older Prisoners, law students have volunteered to visit convicts over age 55 to determine their health needs and make recommendations for their release to the pardon and parole boards.

★ Xavier University of Louisiana is the only historically black Roman Catholic college in the country.

★ The Louisiana Ornithological Society was started by a group of biologists and ornithologists at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge in 1945. The group's 350 members—amateurs and professionals—still flock to Cameron, La., every April and October to watch the migration of birds crossing the Gulf of Mexico.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and was founded in 1825.

Maine

HIGHER EDUCATION in Maine has always attracted strong support from politicians, but lawmakers don't always have the money to back up their enthusiasm.

The fall 1990 gubernatorial election is typical. The Republican Governor, John R. McKernan, Jr., is seeking re-election. The race pits him against his Democratic predecessor, Joseph E. Brennan, now a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Both men were good to higher education during their terms, college officials say. But regardless of who wins, the state's economy is in a recession. Because of an economic slowdown and revenue shortfall, the state had to trim its 1989-91 biennial budget. The University of Maine System lost \$9.6-million of its \$283.6-million biennial budget, and about \$6.6-million of those cuts will have to be made in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

The economic slowdown comes in the middle of a campaign to increase the number of state residents who attend college. To attract more Maine students to higher education, state officials have been pumping money into the seven-campus university system and state scholarship programs. The university is also working to extend classes and educational resources to residents in outlying areas through an Instructional Television System. And it has instituted an automated reference system that links all library catalogs in a single, computerized network.

The cost of attending college continues to be an issue. The strength of the state's private institutions of higher education has led Maine to offer generous student-aid programs. State officials also continue to grapple with the competition between the University of Southern Maine, a fast-growing institution in Portland, and the university system's flagship campus in Orono. Orono faculty members fear the growth at Southern Maine will come at the expense of their own programs.

Maine is among the New England states in which private higher education is older and more prestigious than public higher education. The state is well known for its private, liberal-arts institutions. Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges all have national reputations and predate the University of Maine.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,222,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.0%
18 to 24 10.8%
25 to 34 17.1%
35 and older 47.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.4%
Asian 0.3%
Black 0.3%
White 99.0%
Other and unknown 0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 0.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 68.7%

At least 1 to 3 years of college 29.4%
At least 4 years of college 14.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,310

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 13,923
2000-01 (estimate) 14,326

New GED diploma recipients: 3,307

High-school dropout rate: 25.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mark LeDuc, State House, Station No. 1, Augusta 04333; (207) 289-3531

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1991; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Joseph E. Brennan (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 98 Democrats, 53 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 8
Public 2-year institutions 5
Private 4-year institutions 13
Private 2-year institutions 5
Total 31

Vocational institutions: 22

Statewide coordinating board:

University of Maine System
Board of Trustees
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor



Private-college association:

Maine Independent College and University Association
College of the Atlantic
Eden Street
Bar Harbor 04609
(207) 288-5015
Louis Rabineau, president

Institution censured by the AAUP: Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 1,304
At private institutions 557

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 27.0%
At private institutions 33.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 60.4%
At private institutions 51.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$32,900
At public 2-year institutions .. \$24,710
At private 4-year institutions .. \$32,637
At private 2-year institutions .. \$24,664

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions .. 30,198
At public 2-year institutions .. 5,716
At private 4-year institutions .. 10,919
At private 2-year institutions .. 1,070
Undergraduate 43,756
First-time freshmen 9,758
Graduate 3,572
Professional 575
American Indian 235
Asian 260
Black 263
Hispanic 135
White 46,748
Foreign 262
Total 47,903

Enrollment highlights:

Women 55.7%
Full-time 62.2%
Minority 1.9%
Foreign 0.5%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 15.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 1.5%
At public 2-year institutions ... 1.2%
At private 4-year institutions .. 3.5%
At private 2-year institutions .. 1.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 2,069
Bachelor's 5,168
Master's 548
Doctorate 25
Professional 157

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in Maine; 70% of all Maine residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 886 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 60% of Maine's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,980
At public 2-year institutions .. \$1,134
At private 4-year institutions .. \$10,425
At private 2-year institutions .. \$3,787

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$216,737,000
Private institutions \$133,778,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$176,868,000

Two-year change: Up 25%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$2,008,000; 4,400 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale W. Lick, University of Maine at Orono: \$118,085 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$17,341,000

Sources:
Federal government 40.6%
State and local governments ... 3.1%
Industry 16.3%
The institution itself 35.8%
Other 4.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$4,506,000

GI Bill \$2,811,000
Pell Grants \$15,497,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$6,618,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services \$872,000
National Science Foundation \$1,901,000
Department of Defense \$92,000
Department of Agriculture \$2,463,000
Department of Energy 0

Largest endowment:

Bowdoin College \$144,156,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Maine \$10,351,000
Bowdoin College \$9,888,000
Colby College \$3,509,000

MISCELLANY

★ Salad-bar scraps mixed with manure are used by the Waste Utilization Research Group at the University of Maine to generate electricity. The anaerobic digestion, as the process is called, produces more than \$8,000 worth of electricity a year.

★ The College of the Atlantic invited high-school seniors to a Sunday-afternoon yacht party on a 90-foot sailing craft that the institution had docked at New York's South Street Seaport.

★ In 1858 Bowdoin College bestowed an honorary degree upon Mississippi Sen. Jefferson Davis. When Davis assumed the Presidency of the Confederacy, the college was pressured to rescind the award. At the end of the Civil War, Davis lost his freedom and his citizenship, but not his Bowdoin degree.

★ The College of the Atlantic, a private institution in Bar Harbor that was established in 1969, offers a single degree program—in human ecology.

★ The University of Maine's two northernmost campuses, at Fort Kent and Presque Isle, enroll many students whose native language is French. The classes, with the exception of French, are taught in English, since the students are bilingual. They come from Quebec and parts of Maine with French-speaking populations.

★ Bowdoin is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Maryland

HIGHER EDUCATION in Maryland, like just about everything else, is dominated by Gov. William Donald Schaefer.

Mr. Schaefer, who is widely expected to win a second term, has made higher education one of his priorities. During his administration, financial support for colleges and universities has increased by half. He has also strengthened the coordinating board, more clearly defined the role of campus presidents, and fought to bring most of the state's public institutions into

the University of Maryland System.

But it may not be easy to maintain that momentum.

The once-thriving economy has cooled a little. The 1990 budget was somewhat tighter than college officials would have liked. And some members of the General Assembly have complained that they have not seen any positive results from Governor Schaefer's reorganization of higher education, or from the budget increases that the campuses have received.

Maryland's large black population watches higher education almost as closely as the legislature does. Many black lawmakers say the state does not do enough to support its public black colleges or to attract black students to other institutions.

Another contentious issue in the state involves higher education in Baltimore. Residents there continue to push for more programs, but advocates of the University of Maryland's flagship campus at College Park fear any expansion by the system's five Baltimore-area campuses.

For example, city officials and a panel of trustees of the Community College of Baltimore persuaded legislators to have the state take over the city-run institution. The Higher Education Commission, the state coordinating board, supported the move because the commissioners believed that the college could offer inner-city residents better programs if it had more money and more interaction with the rest of public higher education.

But advocates of the University of Maryland in College Park resisted the move because they said it would increase the competition for state dollars.

Community colleges and two four-year institutions remain outside the University of Maryland system.

Private colleges have long been influential in Maryland politics. The state has many liberal-arts institutions, among them Goucher and St. John's.

Maryland is also home to the Johns Hopkins University, a nationally known research university. In the last two years, Johns Hopkins, like many similar institutions around the country, has been developing new strategies to deal with tight budgets.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,694,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	18.0%
35 and older	46.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	22.7%
White	75.1%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$21,020

New high-school graduates in:
1990-91 (estimate) 44,257
2000-01 (estimate) 51,039

New GED diploma recipients: 5,412

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judy Sachwald, State House, Annapolis 21401; (301) 974-3004

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 1993; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives: 6 Democrats, 2 Republicans

Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Roy Dyson (D), Steny H. Hoyer (D), C. Thomas McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 125 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 14
Public 2-year institutions 19

Private 4-year institutions 21
Private 2-year institutions 3

Total 57

Vocational institutions: 180

Statewide coordinating board:

Maryland Higher Education Commission
Jeffrey Building
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 974-2971
Shaila R. Aery,
secretary of higher education

Private-college association:

Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Maryland Institute College of Art, Morgan State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

University of Maryland at College Park

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 4,561
At private institutions 1,259

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 35.1%
At private institutions 28.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 66.1%
At private institutions 48.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$37,886
At public 2-year institutions \$34,109

At private 4-year institutions \$38,114
At private 2-year institutions \$22,421

Continued on Following Page

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Maryland

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STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	109,281
At public 2-year institutions	103,041
At private 4-year institutions	35,882
At private 2-year institutions	875
Undergraduate	212,645
First-time freshmen	31,699
Graduate	32,494
Professional	3,940
American Indian	688
Asian	9,962
Black	39,530
Hispanic	4,327
White	188,900
Foreign	5,672
Total	249,079

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.1%
Full-time	46.1%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	25.1%
At public 2-year institutions	22.8%
At private 4-year institutions	13.0%
At private 2-year institutions	12.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,061
Bachelor's	17,334
Master's	5,414
Doctorate	717
Professional	1,081

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Maryland; 75% of all Maryland residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 908 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 59% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,120
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,172
At private 4-year institutions	\$9,914
At private 2-year institutions	\$8,393

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,064,430,000
Private institutions	\$901,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$823,348,000

Two-year change: Up 34%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$15,468,000;	19,661 awards
Non-need-based: \$5,899,000;	3,320 awards
Other: \$55,000	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus: William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: \$143,377 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$783,844,000

Sources:	
Federal government	78.6%
State and local governments	7.2%
Industry	3.7%
The institution itself	8.0%
Other	2.5%

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$13,251,000
GI Bill	\$9,193,000
Pell Grants	\$51,527,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$522,341,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$184,220,000
National Science Foundation	\$22,785,000
Department of Defense	\$278,413,000
Department of Agriculture	\$4,526,000
Department of Energy	\$8,172,000

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	\$527,209,000
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Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	\$84,062,000
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University of Maryland	\$19,645,000
Loyola College	\$6,433,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Maryland at College Park is home to the new National Public Broadcasting Archives, sponsored by the university and the Academy for Educational Development in Washington.

★ Goucher College has waived its \$35 application fee for people who are recommended by its former students. The action is part of an effort by Goucher to boost its enrollment and involve the alumni and alumnae.

★ Students at Morgan State University met in 1990 with Gov. William Donald Schaefer to demand that the state provide more funds for their historically black university. The meeting came in the midst of a week-long sit-in at a campus administration building by students who were protesting, among other things, a tuition increase and poor dormitory conditions. State officials subsequently promised to correct the conditions that provoked the demonstrations.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782.

Massachusetts

EVEN IN UNEVENTFUL TIMES, higher education would be important in Massachusetts.

The Bay State is, after all, the

birthplace of American higher education. It is also home to elite private colleges like Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, and Williams, and to many of the world's foremost research institutions, including Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many of the high-technology companies that have developed in the state also owe their start to the scientific resources of those institutions.

Recent developments, however, have made colleges and universities particularly big news.

Most devastating have been the state's declining economy and its deepening budget problems, which in the last two years have forced painful cuts in financing for the state's 27 public institutions. The reductions have led institutions to eliminate courses, limit enroll-

ments, and drastically raise tuition, all of which have outraged students.

The economic problems have also had a big impact on university management. Because of the budget uncertainty, the Board of Regents of Higher Education, which governs the 27 institutions, suspended its search to replace its chancellor, Franklin G. Jenifer, who left to become president of Howard University. And when the president of the University of Massachusetts resigned, its Board of Trustees decided to give the chancellor of the Amherst campus the additional title of president of the entire three-campus system.

Public-college leaders have long complained that the state's generous financial-aid programs for private-college students deprive their institutions of needed resources. The public-college officials say the recent cuts are a further reflection of the state's traditional indifference to public higher education.

The standing of the public institutions has also been damaged, however, by a series of financial scandals in the late 1980's that involved top college administrators on a few campuses.

The public institutions' frustration is especially bitter because the state's economic woes follow a period when the state was beginning to provide generous increases to public higher education.

Meanwhile, an outspoken private-college leader, Boston University President John R. Silber, hopes to become the Democratic nominee in the race to replace Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, who is not seeking another term.

If Mr. Silber wins, his institution would not be the only major private university in the state to see a change in leadership. At Harvard, President Derek C. Bok has announced that he will retire in 1991.

That transition could delay the start of what is expected to be a \$2-billion fund-raising campaign at the university.

M.I.T., which offered its presidency to several unwilling candidates, has picked Charles M. Vest, the provost of the University of Michigan, as its new president.

Massachusetts continues to win praise in education circles for its efforts to improve public-school teaching. The state has raised teacher-training requirements and authorized an experiment that allows Boston University to operate the public schools in the city of Chelsea.

The state is also home to many of the nation's leading women's colleges—including Wellesley College, whose seemingly innocent invitation to Barbara Bush to speak at its 1990 commencement sparked a national debate over the role of women in today's society.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,913,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.6%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	48.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.9%
Black	3.9%
White	93.7%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$22,196

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	57,767
2000-01 (estimate)	59,491

New GED diploma recipients: 8,655

High-school dropout rate: 30.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael S. Dukakis (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nancy Richardson, State House, Room 173, Boston 02133; (617) 727-0770

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1995; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

10 Democrats, 1 Republican
Chester G. Atkins (D), Silvio O. Conte (R), Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Richard E. Neal (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), John Joseph Moakley (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 32 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 128 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	71
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	117

Vocational institutions: 177

Statewide coordinating board:

Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education
One Ashburton Place, Room 1401
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Randolph Bromery, acting chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

American International College, Bridgewater State College, Nichols College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,805
At private institutions	9,195

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.7%
At private institutions	27.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	56.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$41,949
At public 2-year institutions	\$30,327
At private 4-year institutions	\$41,870
At private 2-year institutions	\$24,007

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	112,800
At public 2-year institutions	75,971
At private 4-year institutions	223,640
At private 2-year institutions	14,209

Undergraduate	343,625
First-time freshmen	75,667
Graduate	70,062
Professional	12,933

American Indian	1,157
Asian	13,731
Black	17,777
Hispanic	11,628
White	362,797
Foreign	19,530
Total	426,620

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.3%
Full-time	62.9%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.3%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	11.6%
At private 2-year institutions	14.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	13,047
Bachelor's	41,801
Master's	15,692
Doctorate	1,937
Professional	3,721

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Massachusetts; 79% of all Massachusetts residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 900 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 72% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$2,052
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$1,332
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$11,450
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$7,186

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$980,585,000
Private institutions ..	\$3,544,867,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$815,998,000

Two-year change: Down 9%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$65,494,000;	
47,055 awards	
Non-need-based: \$1,569,000;	
1,549 awards	
Other: \$21,251,000	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Joseph D. Duffey, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: \$109,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$790,832,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.4%
State and local governments ..	2.6%
Industry	8.8%
The institution itself	5.2%
Other	9.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$17,280,000
GI Bill	\$8,139,000
Pell Grants	\$70,414,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$545,068,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$256,108,000
National Science Foundation	\$98,547,000
Department of Defense ..	\$86,439,000
Department of Agriculture	\$15,604,000
Department of Energy ..	\$53,232,000

Largest endowment:

Harvard University .. \$4,478,976,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University ..	\$185,353,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$95,719,000
Brandeis University ..	\$42,939,000

MISCELLANY

★ In a major policy shift, Harvard University agreed in 1989 to disregard the sexual orientation and marital status of faculty members and graduate students seeking to lease university housing.

★ Under a policy adopted in 1990 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, most parties, dances, and concerts must end no later than 12:30 a.m. M.I.T. officials established the policy to help reduce the number of people who try to attend campus events even though they are not affiliated with the institute.

★ Clark University is offering a money-back guarantee to students who eat in its dining halls. But those who are dissatisfied with the food are asked to raise the issue with the dining-hall manager and try to find reasonable alternatives before getting their money back.

★ A group of students at Harvard

University has created the Society of Nerds and Geeks to promote the importance of learning for learning's sake.

★ Smith College is keeping its retired professors involved through a group called O.B.N.D. Members of the club, whose initials stand for "Old But Not Dead," meet each month, usually arranging for a current Smith professor to give a lecture. Twice a year, dinners or musical events are held.

★ Lasell Junior College, founded in 1851, is the oldest private junior college in the United States.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the country's oldest institution of higher education.

Michigan

MICHIGAN has been in the vanguard of efforts to curb college costs and improve the campus climate for minority students—two of higher education's most pressing goals.

But it is still unclear whether the state's many efforts will prove effective.

The best known of those is the state's prepaid-tuition program, created in 1986 by Gov. James J. Blanchard, a Democrat. The plan has been popular with citizens, but critics say the state has ignored the potential income-tax liability for participants. One of those critics is Senate Majority Leader John M. Engler, a Republican who hopes to

unseat Governor Blanchard in November. Another study has questioned the financial soundness of the program in light of continually rising tuition rates.

Governor Blanchard has been especially critical of recent college tuition increases, and many institutions, particularly the University of Michigan, are taking the criticism to heart. The university, among the most prestigious public institutions in the country, recently announced an efficiency and cost-cutting program that could become a model for other public universities in the state and nation.

That chain of events also typifies how higher-education policy often develops in the state's unusually pluralistic governance system. There is no statewide governing or coordinating board. Public colleges

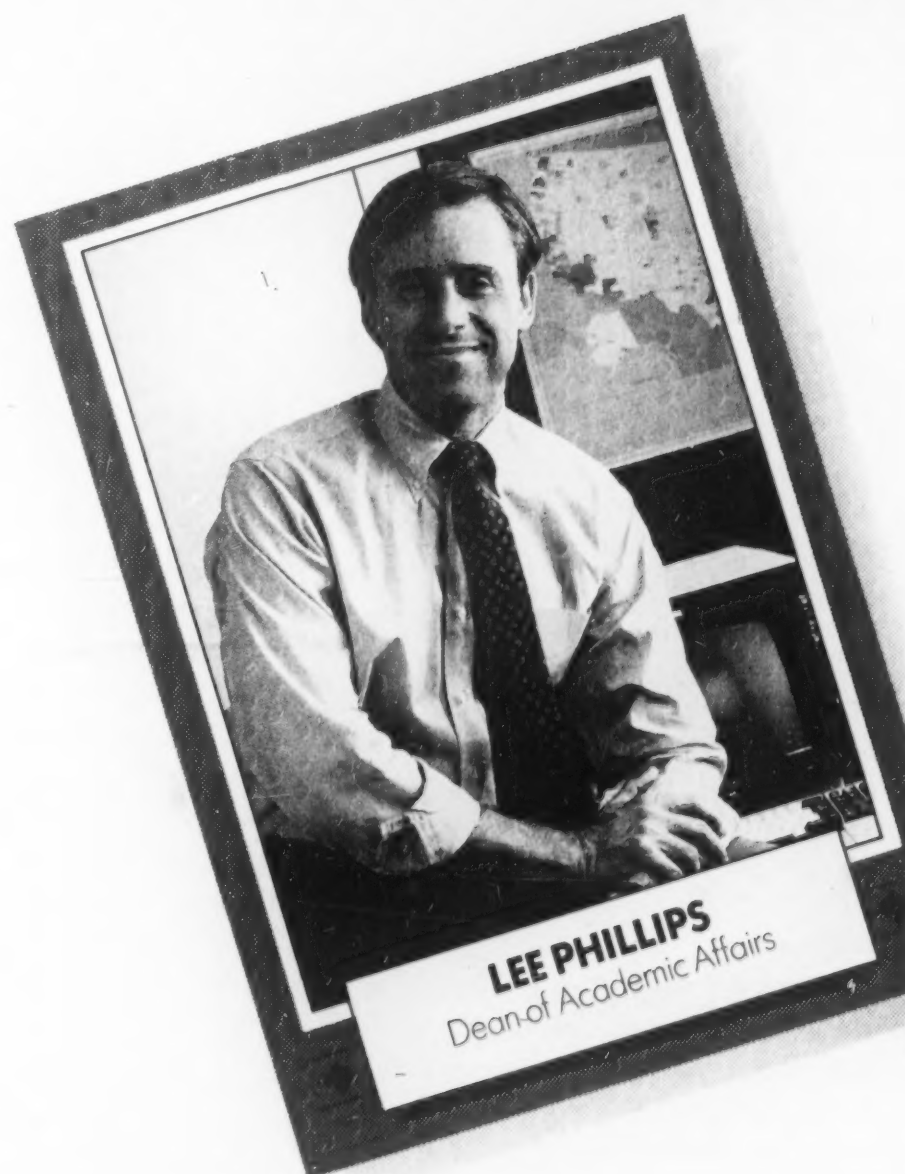
and universities are run by their own independent boards, three of which—those at the University of Michigan and at Michigan State and Wayne State Universities—are selected in statewide partisan elections. The boards enjoy considerable autonomy, although their decisions are frequently influenced by the Governor and the money committees in the Legislature. Community colleges are run by local boards.

Competition among public institutions for funds is often intense, and lobbyists from the state's well-organized private-college sector also play an active role.

The private institutions and their students are eligible for state aid, and typically are treated generously by lawmakers who value the

Continued on Following Page

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LEE PHILLIPS
Dean of Academic Affairs

LEE PHILLIPS

Dean of Academic Affairs

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS:

- 1980** Dissertation on baby boomers' consumer trends won accolades from colleagues. Analyzed data with SPSS. Earned Ph.D. in Public Policy in three years.
- 1985** Taught statistics using SPSS on both PCs and mainframes. Voted professor of the year.
- 1987** Awarded \$2.5 million grant to forecast economic impact of AIDS using SPSS and SPSS Trends.™ Became youngest department chair in university's history.
- 1989** Conducted resource needs study using SPSS which increased efficiency and saved the university \$580,000 per year. Named Dean of Academic Affairs.

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Michigan

CONTINUED

service that several of them provide to the inner-city residents of Detroit. Most of the private colleges in the state are small liberal-arts institutions.

Public colleges continue to wrestle with race-related issues in hiring and the curriculum. Recent efforts by institutions to enact anti-racism policies have raised questions of free speech. The University of Michigan is now changing its policy because its first proposal was declared unconstitutional by a federal judge.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,273,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.7%
Black	12.9%
White	85.2%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	30.0%
At least 4 years of college	14.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,745

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	105,516
2000-01 (estimate)	103,729

New GED diploma recipients: 11,549

High-school dropout rate: 26.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Blanchard (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joan Burton Hunault, 116 West Allegan Street, Lansing 48913; (517) 373-8544

U.S. Senators: Carl Levin (D), term ends 1991; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Wm. S. Broomfield (R), David E. Bonior (D), Bob Carr (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), Geo. W. Crockett, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Purcell (R), Bill Schuette (R), Bob Traxler (D), Frederick S. Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 49 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	48
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	97

Vocational Institutions: 314

Statewide coordinating board:

State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008

Lansing 48909
(517) 373-3357
Gary D. Hawks, deputy superintendent of public instruction

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Hillsdale College, Olivet College, University of Detroit

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,597
At private institutions	1,984

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.6%
At private institutions	30.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.4%
At private institutions	58.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$39,294
At public 2-year institutions	\$36,211
At private 4-year institutions	\$28,990
At private 2-year institutions	\$23,914

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	249,457
At public 2-year institutions	214,818
At private 4-year institutions	73,399
At private 2-year institutions	4,906
Undergraduate	477,704
First-time freshmen	95,821
Graduate	55,088
Professional	9,788
American Indian	3,122
Asian	8,607
Black	51,494
Hispanic	7,718
White	458,194
Foreign	13,445
Total	542,580

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	51.0%
Minority	13.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	11.4%
At public 2-year institutions	14.3%
At private 4-year institutions	16.4%
At private 2-year institutions	28.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	19,298
Bachelor's	38,939
Master's	11,904
Doctorate	1,238
Professional	2,341

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Michigan; 91% of all Michigan residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,484
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,047
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,520
At private 2-year institutions	\$6,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$2,946,336,000
Private institutions	\$447,436,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,408,009,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$76,093,000;
55,411 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$1,218,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

John A. DiBiaggio, Michigan State University: \$142,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	55.4%
State and local governments ...	7.6%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	23.8%
Other	7.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$30,917,000
GI Bill	\$15,608,000
Pell Grants	\$187,031,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$135,827,000
National Science Foundation	\$41,357,000
Department of Defense	\$15,272,000
Department of Agriculture	\$10,723,000
Department of Energy	\$11,186,000

Largest endowment:

University of Michigan	\$422,809,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	\$70,712,000
Michigan State University	\$50,627,000
Wayne State University	\$14,370,000

MISCELLANY

★ A vote for a union in 1990 by faculty members at Mercy College of Detroit ended a three-year drought in the organization of full-time, tenure-system professors at four-year institutions.

★ A solar-powered car called Sunrunner, built in 1990 by engineering students at the University of Michigan, beat cars entered by students at 31 other universities in the 11-day Sunrayce USA, sponsored by General Motors Corporation.

★ An Ann Arbor physician is trying to help students pay for college by inviting them to play a game he has invented called "Scholarship." The game, which is similar to Trivial Pursuit, was invented by John Zettelmaier, a general practitioner who hopes to sell it in stores to generate revenue for a scholarship fund.

★ An "ugly art" auction at Concordia College helped raise \$2,100 for its athletics program in 1989. The college's staff and faculty donated their tackiest pieces rummaged out of basements and attics—including portrayals of Elvis and coconut sculptures.

★ The University of Michigan boasts what may be the largest uni-

versity computer room in the country. It's a 14,000-square-foot space that holds 260 Apple Macintosh computers and 70 I.B.M. PC's.

★ Local citizens joined Lake Superior State University's faculty members and students on the first day of spring 1990 to burn a papier-mâché snowman for the 20th year running.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

ALTHOUGH Minnesota's economy is strong, lawmakers are well aware that budget projections in many other states have been revised downward. As a result, they have been trying to hold the line on spending.

Accordingly, the Legislature passed a state bond measure for campus expansion that requires colleges to cover about a third of the interest costs. But there's a catch—institutions cannot raise tu-



ition to cover their debt-service costs.

What are the colleges supposed to do? The lawmakers expect them to cut spending, reallocate existing revenues—or forgo their building plans.

Meanwhile, concern about the management of the University of Minnesota, prompted by a series of financial scandals in 1988, has eased. Nils Hasselmo's first big task as president of the university was convincing Gov. Rudy Perpich and state legislators that the institution was straightening out its problems. So far, he has succeeded.

University officials are waiting to see whether the lawmakers' approval translates into another double-digit budget increase when a new biennial budget is adopted in 1991. They are also waiting to see if Governor Perpich—a Democrat who has been both one of the university's staunchest supporters and one of its harshest critics—is elected to a third term. Mr. Perpich is facing Commerce Commissioner Michael Hatch in the Democratic primary. There is a three-way race for the Republican nomination.

Lawmakers, meanwhile, have shifted their attention from the management issue to improving the quality of higher education in the state's major metropolitan

area. A study commissioned by the state coordinating board found that the Minneapolis-St. Paul area lacked the research facilities and high-technology training programs it needed as an up-and-coming urban center.

The report recommended changing the missions of the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and Metropolitan State University. The University of Minnesota would focus on science and technology and develop stronger ties to industry, while Metropolitan State would expand its undergraduate program. The Legislature has asked the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board to review the study and develop a plan to put its recommendations into effect.

The coordinating board conducts statewide planning for all the systems. While the board is not powerful, it has been influential because of the high quality of its studies on policy issues. The University of Minnesota, Minnesota State University, and community-college systems have separate governing boards.

Private higher education is also healthy in Minnesota. The state has some nationally known liberal-arts institutions, such as Carleton and Macalester Colleges, as well as many institutions affiliated with Lutheran groups. The private colleges have an effective lobby.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,353,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.8%
Black	1.3%
White	96.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,746

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	49,774
2000-01 (estimate)	58,248

New GED diploma recipients: 5,098

High-school dropout rate: 9.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rudy Perpich (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Dave Powers, 400 Capitol Square Building, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul 55101; (612) 296-3974

U.S. Senators: Rudy Boschwitz (R), term ends 1991; Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bill Frenzel (R), James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Martin Olav Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Arlan Stangeland (R), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 44 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 81 Democrats, 53 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	81

Vocational institutions: 122

Statewide coordinating board:

Minnesota Higher Education
Coordinating Board
400 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
David R. Powers, executive director

Private-college association:

Minnesota Private College Council
Park Square Court, Suite 560
400 Sibley Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,786
At private institutions	2,058

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.8%
At private institutions	32.0%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.4%
At private institutions	61.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$36,911
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$34,129
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$31,469
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$25,370

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions ..	133,905
At public 2-year institutions ..	57,281
At private 4-year institutions ..	48,621
At private 2-year institutions ..	4,899
Undergraduate	214,285
First-time freshmen	48,262
Graduate	24,868
Professional	5,553
American Indian	1,731
Asian	3,929
Black	3,274
Hispanic	1,507
White	229,422
Foreign	4,843
Total	244,706

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	60.5%
Minority	4.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ..	4.3%
At public 2-year institutions ..	4.1%
At private 4-year institutions ..	4.4%
At private 2-year institutions ..	8.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,591
Bachelor's	21,167
Master's	3,839
Doctorate	549
Professional	1,560

Residence of new students: State resi-

dents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Minnesota; 82% of all Minnesota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 46% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$2,063
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$1,499
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$8,776
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$5,181

Expenditures:

Public institutions ..	\$1,324,691,000
Private institutions ..	\$521,441,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$946,779,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$68,000,000;
62,470 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$1,589,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Nils Hasselmo, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities: \$152,300 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$252,027,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.5%
State and local governments ..	15.6%
Industry	4.2%
The institution itself	21.1%
Other	11.5%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$13,248,000 |

GI Bill	\$11,245,000
Pell Grants	\$108,850,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$123,621,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$84,295,000
National Science Foundation	\$16,831,000
Department of Defense ..	\$5,416,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,378,000
Department of Energy ...	\$4,990,000

Largest endowment:

University of Minnesota \$247,438,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Minnesota \$100,170,000

Mayo Medical School ..	\$31,925,000
St. Olaf College	\$7,332,000

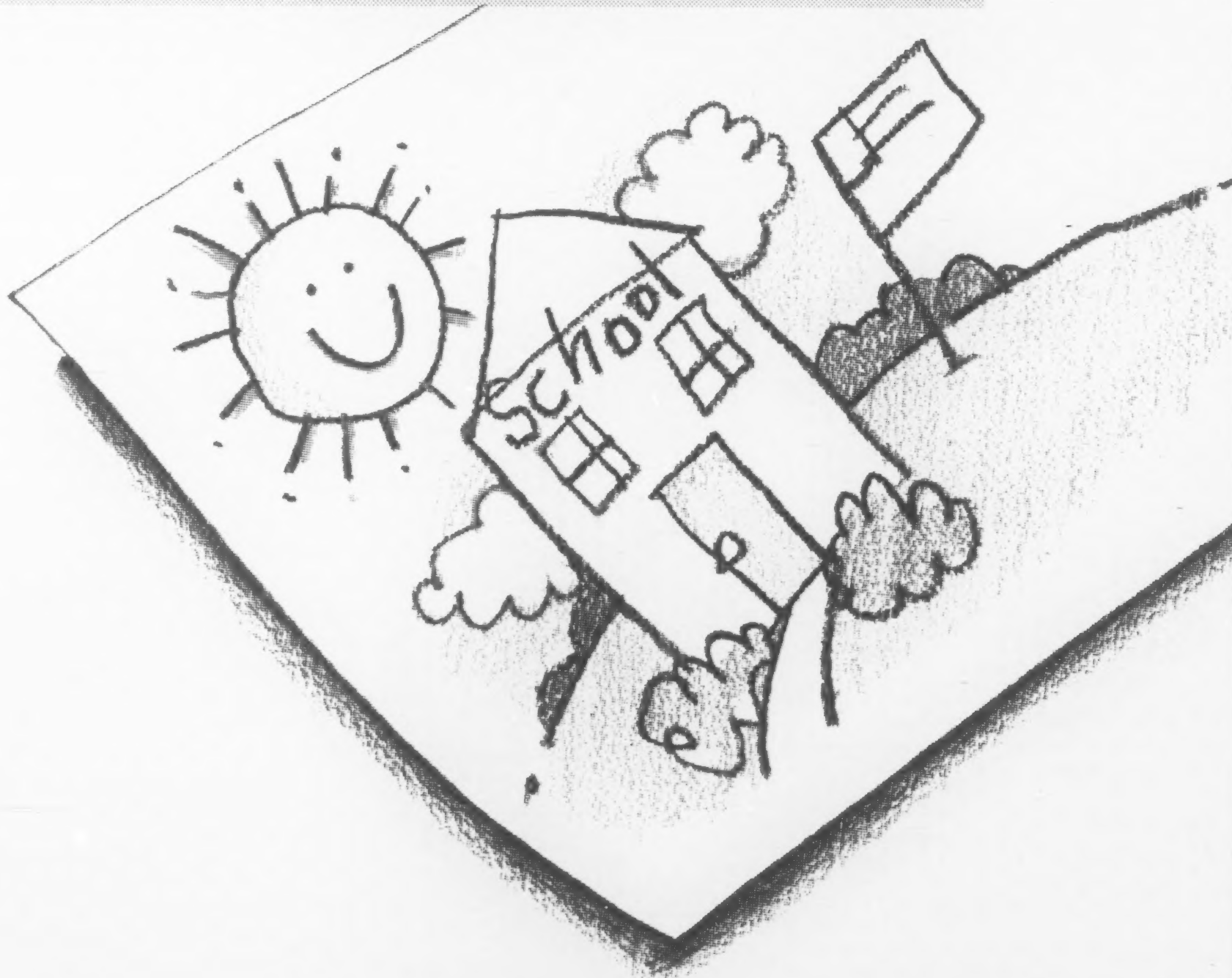
MISCELLANY

★ In 1989 Minnesota became the first state to enact specific legislation aimed at those who create and distribute computer "viruses" or other destructive computer programs. Violators of the law could face up to \$50,000 in fines and 10 years in jail.

★ At Christmas 1989, a sprig of mistletoe that hung in an academic office at Moorhead State University became the subject of news reports across the country and even overseas. After a few professors complained that the sprig could encourage sexual harassment, it was

Continued on Following Page

A bright idea is taking shape in the Windy City.



Announcing an innovative teacher preparation program in Chicago—The Center for Urban Education at DePaul University, funded by AT&T.

As part of Chicago's school reform effort, the Center will prepare prospective teachers in a unique program, assigning them to local schools and matching them with experienced teachers. Once certified, these specially prepared teachers will help meet the critical needs of Chicago's public schools.

This partnership between DePaul and AT&T is part of AT&T's continued commitment to education. Because when it comes to improving the quality of education for our children, we're helping new ideas shine through.



Minnesota

CONTINUED

removed at the suggestion of the university president.

★ Minnesotans battle over which institution of higher education is the oldest in the state. The University of Minnesota-Twin Cities was chartered in 1851 but did not admit a freshman class until 1869. Hamline University slipped in with its charter in 1854, and commenced classes that same year.

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI'S DRIVE to improve education has encountered a major hurdle that could have a serious impact on the state's recent successes with its public colleges and universities: The 1990 Legislature approved a series of reforms to improve public schools, but provided no money to pay for them.

That has created a "chicken-egg" situation, in the words of one state higher-education leader. By 1995, state leaders want to raise admissions standards at public institutions by requiring freshmen to have taken a foreign language and basic laboratory sciences. But because many school districts still do not have the resources to offer those college-preparatory courses, some legislators and civil-rights activists worry that disadvantaged students will be excluded from college.

Mississippi's legacy of segregation makes the issue especially sensitive. Many of the poorest school districts are also predominantly black, and civil-rights activists say that raising admissions standards could effectively deny black citizens access to higher education.

Nonetheless, Gov. Ray Mabus, a Democrat, and his Commissioner of Higher Education, W. Ray Cleere, are committed to the plan. They intend to ask the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning—the coordinating and governing board for all eight public four-year colleges—and the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges to approve the higher standards, and then work to win financial backing for the school reforms.

Finding that money could prove difficult. Despite declines in its oil- and agriculture-based economy, the state has provided substantial salary increases to teachers and college faculty members in recent years, and has financed much-needed renovations on many campus buildings. But the economy is not growing enough to support further increases without a tax hike.

The state has yet to satisfy civil-rights leaders who say its public-college system still discriminates against black students. They say the predominantly white institutions do not do enough to recruit minority students or create a comfortable climate for them once they reach the campuses. The state is home to three predominantly black public institutions—Alcorn State, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State Universities—as well

as several private black colleges and two-year institutions.

Mississippi has other private colleges, most of which are small and affiliated with religious groups.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,621,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.3%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	16.6%
35 and older	42.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.3%
Black	35.2%
White	64.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	25.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$11,835

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	26,544
2000-01 (estimate)	26,490

New GED diploma recipients: 5,466

High-school dropout rate: 33.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ray Mabus (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Olon Ray, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-3150

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1991; Trent Lott (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Mike Espy (D), G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), Mike Parker (D), Gene Taylor (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 42 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 109 Democrats, 13 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating boards:

Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6518
George V. Moody, executive director

Private-college association:

Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson, executive director

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,287
At private institutions	321

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	41.9%
At private institutions	37.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	53.4%
At private institutions	38.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,828
At public 2-year institutions	\$23,566
At private 4-year institutions	\$22,841
At private 2-year institutions	\$16,670

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	53,344
At public 2-year institutions	46,653
At private 4-year institutions	10,258
At private 2-year institutions	2,617
Undergraduate	101,515
First-time freshmen	30,291
Graduate	9,628
Professional	1,729
American Indian	337
Asian	604
Black	30,367
Hispanic	316
White	79,451
Foreign	1,797
Total	112,872

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	77.0%
Minority	28.5%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	31.1%
At public 2-year institutions	25.1%
At private 4-year institutions	27.0%
At private 2-year institutions	42.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,504
Bachelor's	8,486
Master's	2,082
Doctorate	241
Professional	473

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Mississippi; 92% of all Mississippi residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 15.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 64% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,858
At public 2-year institutions	\$680
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,828
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,602

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$706,380,000
Private institutions	\$64,054,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$432,971,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,243,000; 2,200 awards
Non-need-based: \$748,000; 142 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State University: \$95,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$63,647,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.8%
State and local governments	29.8%
Industry	7.7%
The institution itself	13.6%
Other	9.0%



Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$10,961,000
GI Bill	\$6,234,000
Pell Grants	\$68,225,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$37,891,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$6,977,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,203,000
Department of Defense	\$12,109,000
Department of Agriculture	\$9,545,000
Department of Energy	\$4,239,000

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi	\$37,707,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Mississippi	\$12,410,000
Mississippi State University	\$11,336,000
Mississippi College	\$3,757,000

MISCELLANY

★ Children's books by more than 1,000 authors and illustrators are part of a research collection at the University of Southern Mississippi's McCain Library.

★ The lead plaintiff in the *Adams* case, the landmark desegregation lawsuit that ultimately involved 18 Southern and border states, was Kenneth Adams, a resident of Brandon. He was 16 years old when the suit was filed in 1970. A federal appeals court dismissed the case in June 1990.

★ The University of Mississippi is home of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, a leading institute in the growing field of regional studies.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

IN 1990 two of Missouri's most influential citizen's groups examined the state's public colleges and universities and declared them "chronically underfunded."

The diagnosis, from organizations of business and community leaders from Kansas City and St. Louis, came as no surprise to higher-education leaders and some legislators. They had been arguing for more money for several years, but without success.

However, the new appeal—for an immediate infusion of \$300-million for operating expenses and an additional \$311-million for computers and building renovations—went unheeded by the General Assembly and Republican Gov. John Ashcroft.

For some politicians, Missouri voters' strong support for low taxes was reason enough to reject the pleas.

Others say Missouri must re-evaluate whether it needs so many colleges in sparsely populated areas before the state commits new funds to higher education.

That reassessment, they say, should cover not only the nine independently governed regional institutions but also the way the University of Missouri allocates its resources, which must be shared among the flagship campus in rural Columbia and the newer branches that serve such major metropolitan regions as Kansas City and St. Louis.

Community leaders in those cities say their branches do not receive an adequate portion of the university's resources.

A Board of Curators governs the University of Missouri System, and each of the 10 community colleges is governed by its own board.

The analysis by the business groups also highlighted other issues facing the public colleges.

It said colleges should recruit more minority faculty members and students, increase their inventory of basic and advanced scientific and engineering equipment, and extend community-college districts to areas currently not served by them.

Although private colleges in Missouri do not now have as much clout as public institutions, their influence is gradually increasing as the number of students who attend the state's many church-related institutions continues to grow. Two other private institutions, Washington University and Saint Louis University, are particularly respected. Washington's research programs have given it a national reputation, and the institution is known for its ability to attract big donations.

Missouri has a Coordinating Board for Higher Education, which is gaining respect in policy-making matters.

The biggest splash in Missouri higher education in the last year may have come from the state Attorney General's office. In an effort to crack down on unscrupulous trade schools, the attorneys created a fake trade school to show how easy it is to win accreditation from some organizations.

DEMOGRAPHICS**Population:** 5,159,000 (Rank: 15)**Age distribution:**

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	47.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.5%
White	88.4%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	63.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.2%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,431**New high-school graduates in:**

1990-91 (estimate)	52,675
2000-01 (estimate)	57,473

New GED diploma recipients: 7,698**High-school dropout rate:** 26.0%**POLITICAL LEADERSHIP****Governor:** John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1993**Governor's higher-education adviser:** Karen Gallagher, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3222**U.S. Senators:** Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1995**U.S. Representatives:**5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Jack Buechner (R), William (Bill) Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Mel Hancock (R), Ike Skelton (D), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)**General Assembly:** Senate, 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 104 Democrats, 59 Republicans**COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES****Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	52
Private 2-year institutions	10
Total	89

Vocational institutions: 203**Statewide coordinating board:**Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Charles J. McClain, commissioner
of higher education**Private-college association:**Independent Colleges and
Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 244
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president**Institutions censured by the AAUP:**Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges**Institutions under NCAA sanctions:**

None

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions	4,703
At private institutions	2,225

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.2%
At private institutions	32.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.9%
At private institutions	58.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$33,260
At public 2-year institutions	\$30,400
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,730
At private 2-year institutions	\$22,312

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	116,420
At public 2-year institutions	62,379
At private 4-year institutions	80,085
At private 2-year institutions	2,783
Undergraduate	220,565
First-time freshmen	39,586

Graduate	32,792
Professional	8,310
American Indian	840
Asian	3,922
Black	20,110
Hispanic	2,610
White	228,721
Foreign	5,464
Total	261,667

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	57.6%
Minority	10.7%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.9%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	10.9%
At private 2-year institutions	20.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,711
Bachelor's	23,029
Master's	7,920
Doctorate	537
Professional	2,264

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Missouri; 85% of all Missouri residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.**Test scores:** Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Missouri's high-school seniors.**MONEY****Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,532
At public 2-year institutions	\$815

At private 4-year institutions	\$7,171
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,551

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$929,869,000
Private institutions	\$911,951,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$603,535,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:Need-based: \$10,814,000; 8,600 awards;
Non-need-based: \$6,543,000;
3,309 awards
Other: \$260,000**Salary of chief executive****of largest public 4-year campus:**Haskell M. Monroe, University
of Missouri at Columbia: \$110,500
from state plus \$10,000 from private
sources (1990-91)

Continued on Following Page



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Missouri

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$232,299,000

Sources:	
Federal government	53.7%
State and local governments	5.6%
Industry	10.1%
The institution itself	24.9%
Other	5.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):	
Vocational and adult education	\$17,062,000
GI Bill	\$13,013,000
Pell Grants	\$106,891,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:	\$137,276,000
Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$108,317,000
National Science Foundation	\$9,822,000
Department of Defense	\$2,278,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,902,000
Department of Energy	\$2,332,000

Largest endowment:	
Washington University	\$1,294,209,000

Top fund raisers:	
Washington University	\$49,339,000
University of Missouri	\$38,412,000
Saint Louis University	\$16,071,000

MISCELLANY

★ **Hammonds House**, a state-of-the-art residence hall at Southwest Missouri State University, offers sun-tanning beds and delivers food to students' rooms.

★ **Harris-Stowe State College** was founded in 1857 as the first teacher-education college west of the Mississippi River.

★ **Lincoln University**, a land-grant institution, has a predominantly black enrollment of resident students and a predominantly white enrollment of commuter students, most of them Jefferson City residents taking evening courses.

★ **The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics**, the governing body for about 500 small-college sports programs, has its headquarters in Missouri.

★ **The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri** is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

MONTANA is one of the biggest yet most sparsely populated states in the nation, and many people there believe it has too many colleges.

That view has attracted attention in the past decade because lagging revenues from the state's stagnant agricultural and mining economy have forced Montana to slash higher-education budgets repeatedly. But thus far, advocates of the current higher-education structure have been able to convince lawmakers that closing institutions

would hurt students' chances to go to college.

A citizens' committee appointed by the Governor is studying the state's long-term higher-education needs, and college officials hope a result will be a push for tax reform. For their part, the colleges say the problem is not with the quality of their programs but rather with the level of financial support they receive from the state.

The committee and higher-education officials, however, may have a difficult time convincing lawmakers and voters that additional revenue is needed. Montana



is one of five states with no sales tax, and politicians aggressively avoid any appearance of supporting one.

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the governing board for all public institutions in the state.

Montana has several small, private colleges. In addition, the state is home to tribally controlled colleges that serve Montana's American Indian population. Among them are Fort Belknap, Little Big Horn, and Stone Child Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 806,000 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.0%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.2%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	74.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	36.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,852

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	9,179
2000-01 (estimate)	9,600

New GED diploma recipients: 1,471

High-school dropout rate: 12.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Stan Stephens (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marilyn Miller, State Capitol, Helena 59620; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max Baucus (D), term ends 1991; Conrad R. Burns (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 52 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 45

Statewide coordinating board:

Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
John M. Hutchinson, acting commissioner of higher education

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,158
At private institutions	145

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.6%
At private institutions	33.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.0%
At private institutions	56.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,648
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,793
At private 4-year institutions	\$23,782
At private 2-year institutions	\$22,076

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,403
At public 2-year institutions	3,884
At private 4-year institutions	3,305
At private 2-year institutions	1,180
Undergraduate	32,250
First-time freshmen	5,992
Graduate	3,312
Professional	210
American Indian	2,068
Asian	135
Black	141
Hispanic	269
White	32,472
Foreign	687
Total	35,772

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.4%
Full-time	72.2%
Minority	7.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.3%
At public 2-year institutions	9.8%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	77.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	714
Bachelor's	4,170
Master's	724
Doctorate	65
Professional	78

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Montana; 72% of all Montana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Montana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,535
At public 2-year institutions	\$877
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,034
At private 2-year institutions	\$1,144

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$182,102,000
Private institutions	\$22,349,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$109,416,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$417,000; 1,300 awards	
Non-need-based: None	
Other: None	

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: William J. Tietz, Montana State University: \$79,100 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$32,069,000

Sources:	
Federal government	33.4%
State and local governments	23.8%
Industry	12.9%
The institution itself	30.0%
Other	0.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):	
Vocational and adult education	\$4,095,000
GI Bill	\$2,722,000
Pell Grants	\$21,612,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$8,554,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$1,844,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,962,000
Department of Defense	\$249,000
Department of Agriculture	\$2,645,000
Department of Energy	\$238,000

Largest endowment:

University of Montana	
Foundation	\$16,600,000

Top fund raisers:

Carroll College	\$1,297,000
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	\$872,000
Eastern Montana College	\$692,000

MISCELLANY

★ **Little Big Horn College**, a two-year college run by the Crow Indians, enrolled one of its largest classes ever during the fall 1989 semester—the equivalent of 200 full-time students, compared with 32 in 1982. In addition to para-professional and academic-transfer programs, the college offers courses in Crow history and language.

★ **U.S. Rep. Pat Williams** of Montana, a former public-school teacher, is chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. As a result, many hearings on federal policy related to

higher education are held in Montana.

★ **The oldest institution of higher education in Montana** is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

HISTORICALLY, the University of Nebraska at Lincoln has dominated higher education in this Great Plains state. But in 1990 the chairmen of the legislature's appropriations and education committees set in motion a plan to end the university's monopoly.

The legislature, called the Unicameral, is trying to give more power to the relatively weak Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education. Specifically, the Unicameral wants to develop a comprehensive higher-education system that will offer quality programs throughout the state. Lawmakers hope an invigorated coordinating commission will see the economic and educational value of improving some of the state's regional institutions. The institutions are important because Nebraska is so large that many people cannot travel to Lincoln.

The legislature's plan requires an amendment to the state constitution. The amendment is on the November ballot, along with a tax-reform measure that would raise sales and income levies.

Voters will also elect a Governor. Kay A. Orr, the only Republican woman now serving as a governor, is seeking re-election. Her opponent is Ben Nelson, an Omaha lawyer who survived a hard-fought Democratic primary. Any discussion of higher education has been dwarfed by the heated debate on tax reform.

At least one controversial higher-education issue has been resolved: The much-debated fate of Kearney State College was settled in May when the Nebraska Supreme Court approved a law that moves Kearney from the state-college system to the university system. Some supporters of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln fought the plan, saying it would hurt Lincoln.

Tensions persist, however, between private colleges and state institutions over the spending of public money on financial aid for students at private colleges. And public institutions have tried to remove a seat for a private-college representative from the state coordinating commission.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,611,000 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.1%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:
 At least 4 years of high school 73.4%
 At least 1 to 3 years of college 32.8%
 At least 4 years of college 15.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,360

New high-school graduates in:
 1990-91 (estimate) 18,016
 2000-01 (estimate) 19,257

New GED diploma recipients: 2,350

High-school dropout rate: 14.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kay A. Orr (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
 Cynthia H. Milligan, P.O. Box 95006,
 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln
 68509; (402) 471-2171

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1991; Bob Kerrey (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
 1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
 Doug Bereuter (R), Peter Hoagland
 (D), Virginia Smith (R)

Unicameral: Nonpartisan legislature

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
 Public 4-year institutions 7
 Public 2-year institutions 13
 Private 4-year institutions 14
 Private 2-year institutions 2
 Total 36

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating board:
 Nebraska Coordinating Commission
 for Postsecondary Education
 State Capitol, 6th Floor
 P.O. Box 95005
 Lincoln 68509
 (402) 471-2847
 Bruce G. Stahl, executive director

Private-college association:
 Association of Independent Colleges
 and Universities of Nebraska
 521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
 Lincoln 68508
 (402) 434-2818
 Thomas J. O'Neill, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
 None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
 None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
 At public institutions 1,995
 At private institutions 605

Proportion who are women:
 At public institutions 24.9%
 At private institutions 29.3%

Proportion with tenure:
 At public institutions 65.9%
 At private institutions 60.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:
 At public 4-year institutions \$31,641
 At public 2-year institutions \$24,106
 At private 4-year institutions \$27,820
 At private 2-year institutions \$20,975

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
 At public 4-year institutions 57,107
 At public 2-year institutions 30,676
 At private 4-year institutions 16,370
 At private 2-year institutions 464
 Undergraduate 91,629
 First-time freshmen 17,319

Graduate 10,357
 Professional 2,631
 American Indian 625
 Asian 948
 Black 2,520
 Hispanic 1,220
 White 97,630
 Foreign 1,674
 Total 104,617

Enrollment highlights:
 Women 53.8%
 Full-time 55.6%
 Minority 5.2%
 Foreign 1.6%
 10-year change in total enrollment Up 28.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
 At public 4-year institutions 4.1%
 At public 2-year institutions 6.1%
 At private 4-year institutions 7.1%
 At private 2-year institutions 4.6%

Degrees awarded:
 Associate 2,546
 Bachelor's 8,288
 Master's 1,722
 Doctorate 248
 Professional 706

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Nebraska; 85% of all Nebraska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 69% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
 At public 4-year institutions \$1,519
 At public 2-year institutions \$919
 At private 4-year institutions \$6,442
 At private 2-year institutions \$3,410

Expenditures:
 Public institutions \$537,858,000
 Private institutions \$161,066,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$290,491,000
 Two-year change: Up 27%

State spending on student aid:
 Need-based: \$2,037,000; 2,500 awards
 Non-need-based: None
 Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
 Martin A. Massengale, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: \$124,800 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$83,357,000

Sources:
 Federal government 42.1%

State and local governments 21.1%
 Industry 10.3%
 The institution itself 22.5%
 Other 4.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
 Vocational and adult education \$5,391,000
 GI Bill \$6,430,000
 Pell Grants \$39,626,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$25,763,000
 Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services \$11,990,000
 National Science Foundation \$3,966,000
 Department of Defense \$655,000

Continued on Following Page

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Nebraska
CONTINUED

Department
of Agriculture \$4,971,000
Department of Energy \$578,000

Largest endowment:
University of Nebraska \$155,284,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Nebraska . \$34,553,000
Creighton University ... \$26,519,000
Nebraska Wesleyan
University \$2,785,000

MISCELLANY

★ Tractors from China, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, the Soviet

Union, and the United States are sent to the University of Nebraska's Lincoln campus to be tested at the Tractor Testing Lab.

★ The Natural Science Museum at the University of Nebraska features one of the most extensive collections of prehistoric fossils in the world.

★ The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the home of the only academic center in the Western Hemisphere devoted exclusively to the study of Afghanistan.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

IT IS PROBABLY no coincidence that Nevada, a state with some of the lowest taxes in the country, also saw one of the nation's biggest population surges in the past decade.

The two factors are combining to create serious enrollment pressures at the state's two public universities and four community colleges. As a result, higher-education and civic leaders are starting to suggest that it's time for the state to look beyond its traditional sources of income—tourism and gambling—in order to increase financing for higher education and other public services.

The University of Nevada, an

aggressive system with four-year campuses in Reno and Las Vegas, has made a concerted push in recent years to enhance its scientific and research facilities.

At times the system's ambitions have put it at odds with state officials in Carson City—most notably in late 1989, when the system agreed to conduct research for the Department of Energy on developing a nuclear-waste dump in the state, a project that state lawmakers vehemently oppose.

But the university's efforts to upgrade its stature have generally enjoyed backing from the Legislature and Gov. Bob Miller, a Democrat.

The system has also recognized the need to find money from other sources. In May the University of Nevada at Reno began a six-year,

\$105-million fund-raising drive. The Las Vegas campus has shown an aptitude for attracting federal funds, including \$10-million for a National Supercomputing Center for Energy and the Environment.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada system, an elected body, governs all public higher education in the state. The regents also oversee the state's Desert Research Institute, which is devoted to scientific and social studies on topics related to water, air, energy, and geology.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,111,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.0%
18 to 24 10.0%
25 to 34 20.2%
35 and older 44.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 1.8%
Asian 1.9%
Black 6.4%
White 87.8%
Other and unknown 2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 75.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 35.1%
At least 4 years of college 14.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$18,827

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 9,679
2000-01 (estimate) 15,515

New GED diploma recipients: 2,760

High-school dropout rate: 24.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Miller (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Scott Craigie, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 687-5670

U.S. Senators: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1995; Harry Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 30 Democrats, 12 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 2
Public 2-year institutions 4
Private 4-year institutions 1
Private 2-year institutions 1
Total 8

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:

University of Nevada System
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Nevada at Las Vegas

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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	877
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.7%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,654
At public 2-year institutions	\$31,157
At private 4-year institutions	\$31,381
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	25,179
At public 2-year institutions	23,467
At private 4-year institutions	161
At private 2-year institutions	25
Undergraduate	44,517
First-time freshmen	8,182
Graduate	4,132
Professional	183
American Indian	667
Asian	1,603
Black	2,242
Hispanic	2,324
White	41,304
Foreign	692
Total	48,832

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	31.4%
Minority	14.2%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 45.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.1%
At public 2-year institutions	16.5%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	8.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	857
Bachelor's	1,943
Master's	434
Doctorate	28
Professional	46

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Nevada; 86% of all Nevada residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 42% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,100
At public 2-year institutions	\$522
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$180,107,000
Private institutions	\$2,448,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$146,636,000

Two-year change: Up 30%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$400,000; 400 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: \$141,400 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$32,665,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.3%
State and local governments	7.1%
Industry	10.9%
The institution itself	24.0%
Other	2.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,101,000
GI Bill	\$2,933,000
Pell Grants	\$13,910,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$13,856,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,682,000
National Science Foundation	\$2,272,000

Department of Defense	\$90,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,211,000
Department of Energy	\$593,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nevada System	\$56,056,000
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Top fund raisers:

data n/a

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Nevada at Reno is using \$3.5-million it will receive as a result of an unusual court decision to give local students scholarships for college. In 1990 a district judge ordered a construction company to pay the university the \$3.5-million because of damages from construction-related dust.

★ The only Basque-studies program in the Western Hemisphere is at the University of Nevada at Reno. It is primarily a research institute, with four full-time research faculty members and four to six visiting researchers from around the world at any given time during the academic year. There are 20,000 Basque-related volumes in the library.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

BY TRADITION, politicians survive in New Hampshire only

if they "take the pledge" against taxes.

The practice is a good indicator of the state's conservative character but a source of continuing financial trouble for its public colleges and universities, which already feel overshadowed by the state's many private colleges.

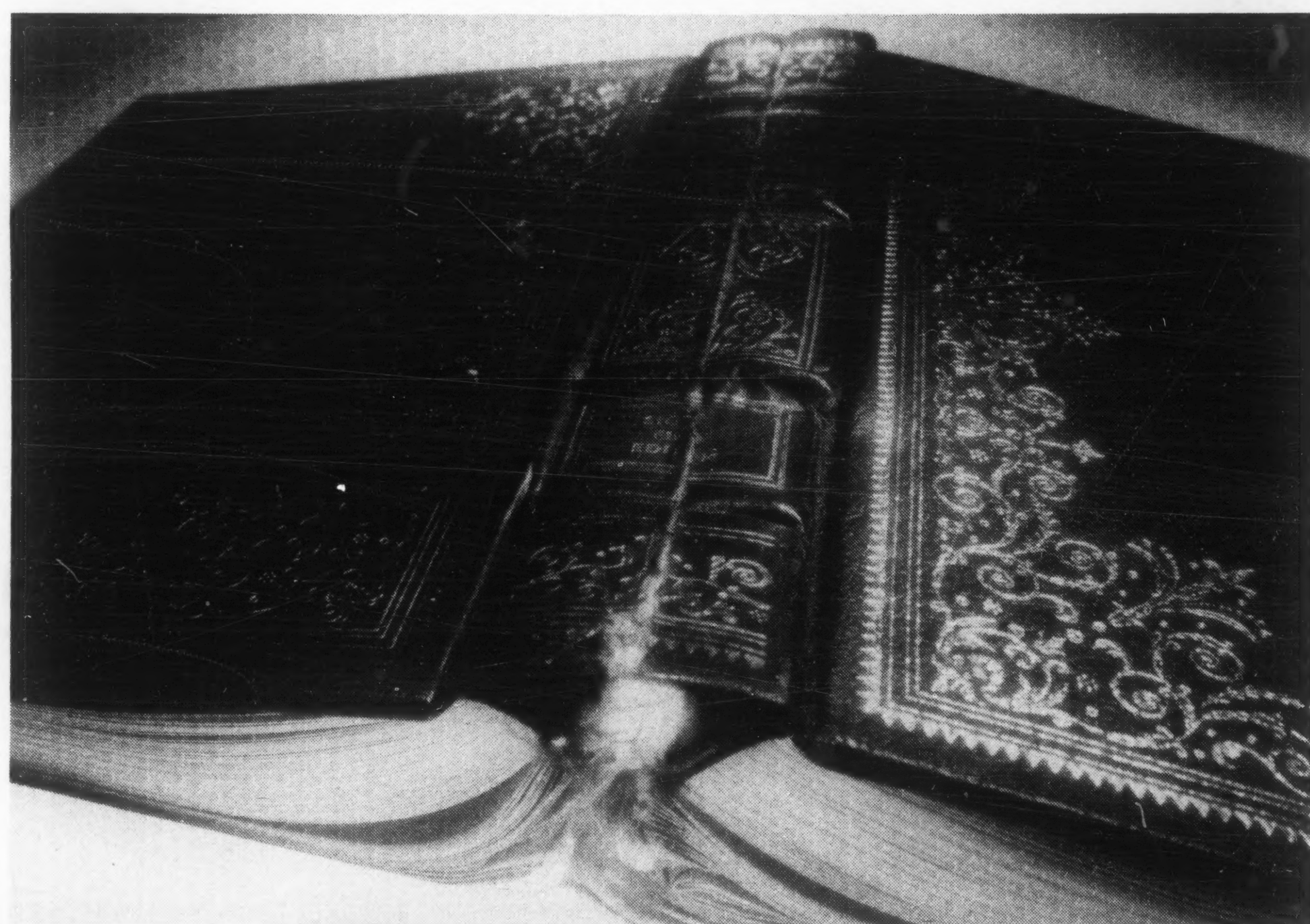
The state has no sales tax or personal-income tax, so even if Gov. Judd Gregg, a Republican, and the legislature were of a mind to give the public institutions more money, they would have few sources to draw from.

The state has two public higher-education systems: the University of New Hampshire and the vocational-technical system.

The financial squeeze was especially tight last year because of a

Continued on Following Page

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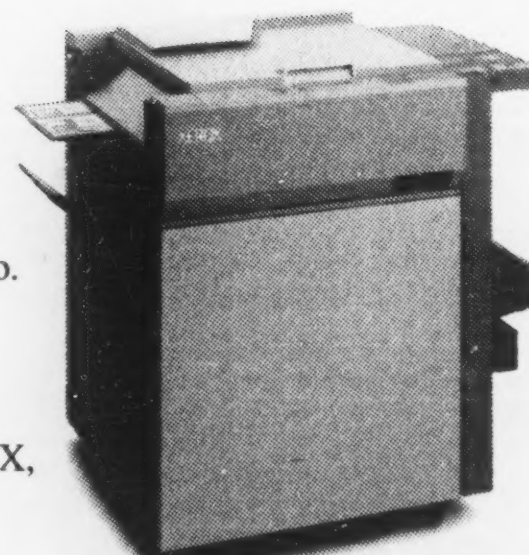
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New Hampshire

CONTINUED

slowdown in the agricultural and manufacturing economy. Some students were so angry over a mid-semester tuition hike—a result of cuts in college budgets—that they refused to pay and sued the University of New Hampshire, claiming the increase violated their contract with the institution.

Nearly half of all students in New Hampshire attend private colleges, although many of the more prestigious of those institutions, particularly Dartmouth College, draw their students from throughout the country.

Dartmouth has been a pioneer in encouraging students to use computers in their academic work. It is also home to the *Dartmouth Review*, a newspaper privately financed by conservative benefactors. The *Review* is known for its criticism of affirmative action and divestment, and has spawned a series of imitators on other campuses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,107,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	45.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	98.9%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	18.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$20,251

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	11,255
2000-01 (estimate)	13,223

New GED diploma recipients: 1,677

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Judd Gregg (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nancy Baybutt, State House, Concord 03301; (603) 271-2121

U.S. Senators: Gordon J. Humphrey (R), term ends 1991; Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Chuck Douglas (R), Robert C. Smith (R)

General Court: Senate, 8 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 115 Democrats, 274 Republicans, 1 Independent, 10 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	5
Public 2-year institutions	7

Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	29

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:

New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
Two Industrial Park Drive
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:

None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,023
At private institutions	900

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	30.0%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.2%
At private institutions	47.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,124
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,874
At private 4-year institutions	\$35,764
At private 2-year institutions	\$13,618

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,686
At public 2-year institutions	6,677
At private 4-year institutions	24,167
At private 2-year institutions	804
Undergraduate	47,598
First-time freshmen	11,453
Graduate	7,099
Professional	637
American Indian	190
Asian	541
Black	611
Hispanic	647
White	52,433
Foreign	912
Total	55,334

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	65.0%
Minority	3.7%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 33.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.6%
At public 2-year institutions	1.6%
At private 4-year institutions	6.4%
At private 2-year institutions	3.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,369
Bachelor's	6,778
Master's	1,596
Doctorate	69
Professional	172

Residence of new students: State residents made up 49% of all freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire; 58% of all New Hampshire residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 928 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 67% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,196
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,608

At private 4-year institutions	\$10,299
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,050

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$183,959,000
Private institutions	\$264,440,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$74,393,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$925,000; 1,760 awards
Non-need-based: \$10,000; 10 awards
Other: \$800,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale F. Nitzschke, University
of New Hampshire: \$120,000
(1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$53,988,000

Sources:

Federal government	72.4%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	4.4%
The institution itself	10.9%
Other	7.6%



Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,162,000
GI Bill	\$2,283,000
Pell Grants	\$7,787,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$36,766,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$19,232,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,271,000
Department of Defense	\$2,400,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,661,000
Department of Energy	\$1,041,000

Largest endowment:

Dartmouth College	\$632,027,000
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Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	\$47,455,000
Colby-Sawyer College	\$1,953,000
St. Anselm College	\$1,757,000

MISCELLANY

★ Since 1977, St. Anselm College has required all freshmen and sophomores to take a two-year, interdisciplinary humanities program called "Portraits of Human Greatness." The students examine the ideas and values of Western civilization by devoting several weeks at a time to historical figures such as Lorenzo de Medici, Calvin, and Darwin.

★ Dartmouth College has computerized 600 years' worth of analyses of Dante's *Divine Comedy*.

★ Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

IN THE 1980's New Jersey's economy was strong, and Thomas H. Kean, a Republican, was the quintessential "education governor."

The state created a series of new programs to improve the quality of public higher education, emphasizing teacher education, high technology, and educating minority students.

Now Mr. Kean is president of Drew University; New Jersey's economy has gone flat; and the new Governor, James J. Florio, a Democrat, has had the unpleasant task of slashing programs and raising taxes to make up a \$3-billion deficit.

Already many higher-education programs have been subjected to budget cuts—including some of the programs created with so much enthusiasm just a few years earlier. The cuts have also led to double-digit tuition increases on campuses across the state.

The cuts may hamper efforts by New Jersey's colleges to improve their services to the state's large black, Hispanic, and working-class-immigrant populations. Members of those groups have not attended college in large numbers in the past, and many higher-education officials fear that the loss of special programs for such students would discourage them from enrolling.

At the same time, the state faces a leadership vacuum in higher education. Edward J. Bloustein, the president of Rutgers University, died in 1989. He will be succeeded by Francis L. Lawrence, provost of Tulane University. The presidents of many of the state's other public and private institutions have retired or resigned in recent years. T. Edward Hollander, chancellor of the Department of Higher Education, quit in June to become a faculty member at Rutgers.

On the positive side, Governor Florio pushed through a major change in the way New Jersey supports its public schools. Under the new plan, impoverished districts will get much more money than in the past, and the hope is that more students from those districts will be able to get quality educations and continue in college.

New Jersey has had a strong tradition of private higher education since Princeton University was founded in 1746. Under Mr. Kean's leadership, Drew is expected to become more prominent than it has been in the past. Other important private institutions in New Jersey include Rider College and Fairleigh Dickinson and Seton Hall Universities.

The state also has a long political tradition of strong local governments, which has led state leaders to eschew a statewide community-college system in favor of one that is largely controlled and financed by localities.

The Board of Higher Education coordinates postsecondary education. Its staff is the Department of Higher Education, headed by a chancellor who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. There are 31 governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,736,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	49.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.5%
Black	12.6%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.5%
At least 4 years of college	18.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$23,764

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	79,005
2000-01 (estimate)	82,886

New GED diploma recipients: 5,636

High-school dropout rate: 22.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Florio (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Corcoran, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 777-1243

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1991; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

7 Democrats, 6 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Jim Courter (R), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D), Donald M. Payne (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), Jim Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 44 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	25
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 192

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Higher Education
20 West State Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
Edward D. Goldberg, acting chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey
P.O. Box 206
Summit 07902
(201) 277-3738
John B. Wilson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Camden County College, Rider College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

Upsala College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,873
At private institutions	2,521

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.7%
At private institutions	25.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.5%
At private institutions	63.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$42,197
At public 2-year institutions	\$34,768
At private 4-year institutions	\$40,307
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	133,123
At public 2-year institutions	110,644

At private 4-year institutions	55,937
At private 2-year institutions	2,936

Undergraduate	256,695
First-time freshmen	44,381

Graduate	39,832
Professional	6,113

American Indian	847
Asian	11,196

Black	28,831
Hispanic	17,894

White	232,047
Foreign	11,825

Total	302,640
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Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	49.9%

Minority	20.2%
Foreign	3.9%

10-year change in total enrollment	Down 1.8%
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Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	20.6%
At public 2-year institutions	21.8%

At private 4-year institutions	16.0%
At private 2-year institutions	23.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,379
Bachelor's	22,327
Master's	6,397
Doctorate	824
Professional	1,723

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in New Jersey; 58% of all New Jersey residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 891 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 69% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,511
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,130

At private 4-year institutions	\$9,398
At private 2-year institutions	\$6,748

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,406,490,000
Private institutions	\$714,733,000

State funds for higher-education

operating expenses: \$1,142,805,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$85,372,000;

55,860 awards

Non-need-based: \$6,317,000;

5,071 awards

Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

T. Alexander Pond (interim), Rutgers

University at New Brunswick;

salary n/a

Total spending on research and

development by doctorate-granting

universities: \$243,869,000

Sources:

Federal government	43.7%
State and local governments	15.0%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	28.2%
Other	7.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$20,337,000
GI Bill	\$5,590,000
Pell Grants	\$73,686,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$104,853,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services	\$47,115,000
National Science Foundation	\$24,902,000

Department of Defense	\$12,728,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,726,000

Department of Energy	\$5,418,000
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Largest endowment:

Princeton University	\$2,483,829,000
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Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	\$80,316,000
Rutgers University	\$24,615,000

Seton Hall University	\$6,606,000
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MISCELLANY

★ Women studying science and math at Rutgers University's Douglass College now have a dormitory designed especially for them. The new building, named after two former deans of the women's college, provides housing for 110 students, a resource library, and a microcomputer facility.

★ In 1990 Princeton University received a \$21-million gift from

Laurance S. Rockefeller to establish a center for the study and teaching of human values.

★ Upsala College daily changes the international flags flying on its campus to represent the cultural and ethnic diversity of the student population.

★ Princeton University is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

RICHARD E. PECK, the new president of the University of New Mexico, had to hit the ground running. Before he moved into his office on the Albuquerque campus, a lawsuit was filed to open the records of the presidential search, and Hispanic groups complained because a Hispanic was not a finalist.

The complaints were not meant to be critical of Mr. Peck. Rather, they were an outgrowth of the pressure that political and demographic changes in this Southwestern state have placed on higher education.

The University of New Mexico has been feeling the political impact of the Democrat-controlled Legislature more than any other state institution. Since the Democratic majority elected Hispanic lawmakers to lead the House of Representatives and the Senate, the university and its affirmative-action policies have been under scrutiny as never before.

Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers, a

Republican and a former professor of agricultural economics at New Mexico State University, has also taken a strong interest in higher education. But he is limited to one term, and a successor will take office in January 1991.

The Democratic candidate is former Gov. Bruce King. He was generous to higher-education during his terms as governor in 1971-74 and 1979-82. But since then, the revenues from oil and gas have dwindled. Although the state's economy is becoming more diverse, New Mexico lawmakers are not awash in dollars.

Mr. King's Republican opponent is Frank Bond, a former chairman of the state's Commission on Higher Education. Mr. Bond and the commission have been the major proponents of changing the financing formula for higher education. They say it would be more efficient and less expensive to have the two-year institutions do the majority of the lower-division and remedial instruction.

The 17 two-year institutions now enroll only 15 per cent of the state's college population. About 85 per cent of New Mexico's public-college students are enrolled in six four-year institutions. A new formula would offer the research institutions incentives to pursue more graduate and upper-division work and, at the same time, give the smaller institutions incentives to undertake more lower-division and remedial work.

The Commission on Higher Education, whose members are appointed by the Governor, is the statewide coordinating agency for

Continued on Following Page

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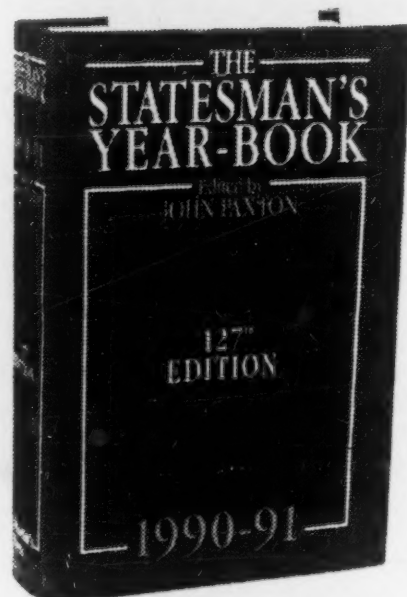
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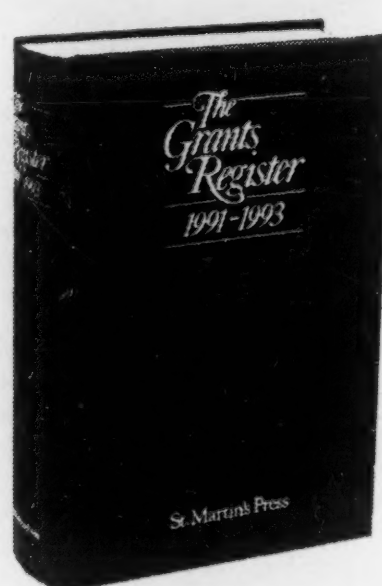
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New Mexico

CONTINUED

postsecondary education. There are 11 governing boards for public institutions.

Only three private, non-profit colleges operate in the state. One is St. John's College in Santa Fe, which is affiliated with St. John's College in Maryland.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,528,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.7%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	42.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	1.8%
White	76.0%
Other and unknown	13.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	36.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	17.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,191

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	16,692
2000-01 (estimate)	21,195

New GED diploma recipients: 3,487

High-school dropout rate: 28.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Garrey E. Carruthers (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marlis Mann, State Capitol, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1995; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Richardson (D), Steven Schiff (R), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 25 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	26

Vocational Institutions:

39
Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-8300
Kathleen M. Kies, executive director

Private-college association:

New Mexico Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 3593
Albuquerque 87190
(505) 473-6271
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,045
At private institutions	88

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.7%
At private institutions	23.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.7%
At private institutions	58.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,360
At private 4-year institutions	\$26,496
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	47,396
At public 2-year institutions	29,998
At private 4-year institutions	2,056
At private 2-year institutions	0

Undergraduate	68,603
First-time freshmen	11,194
Graduate	10,220
Professional	627

American Indian	4,546
Asian	929
Black	1,667
Hispanic	20,221
White	50,647
Foreign	1,440
Total	79,450

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.5%
Full-time	54.8%
Minority	35.1%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 42.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.7%
At public 2-year institutions	41.9%
At private 4-year institutions	33.4%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,760
Bachelor's	4,778
Master's	1,798
Doctorate	222
Professional	164

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in New Mexico; 82% of all New Mexico residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 55% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,326
At public 2-year institutions	\$496
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,335
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$456,600,000
Private institutions	\$16,500,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$296,410,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,309,000; 7,072 awards
Non-need-based: \$2,950,000; 1,969 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Richard Peck, University of New Mexico: \$135,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$124,885,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.1%
State and local governments	11.1%
Industry	15.8%
The institution itself	9.6%
Other	4.4%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$5,872,000
GI Bill	\$6,665,000
Pell Grants	\$34,928,000



Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$56,163,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$9,584,000
National Science Foundation	\$5,416,000
Department of Defense	\$15,658,000
Department of Agriculture	\$2,530,000
Department of Energy	\$1,894,000

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico	\$38,080,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	\$12,012,000
New Mexico Military Institute	\$1,312,000
College of Santa Fe	\$782,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Lea County Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center pays tribute to ranching and rodeo with historical exhibits. The center is located at the New Mexico Junior College campus.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory, one of three national laboratories that the University of California system operates for the Energy Department, grew out of federal nuclear research done in the 1940's, including the Manhattan Project.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

HIGHER EDUCATION in New York is diverse and sophisticated.

Its constellation of private institutions includes nationally renowned research institutions like Columbia, Cornell, and Rockefeller Universities; small liberal-arts colleges like Colgate University and Vassar College; specialized institutions like the Juilliard School and Cooper Union; and a host of other influential colleges and universities, including Fordham and Syracuse Universities.

The state is also home to two mammoth public-university systems: the State University of New York and the City University of New York. Both include community colleges, professional schools, and research universities.

The SUNY campus in Buffalo, which has been upgrading its research facilities, was admitted to the select ranks of the Association of American Universities in 1989, joining five private institutions in the state that already were members.

Private higher education wields considerable political clout in the Empire State. Not only is New York one of only six states to provide funds directly to private institutions, but it also devotes a considerable portion of its generous student-aid budget to students who attend private colleges.

In fact, New York is the leading state provider of student financial aid. About 20 per cent of all the money spent by states for financial aid in 1989-90 was spent by New York, which also provided 35 per cent of all the state assistance to graduate students.

With its Liberty Partnership and Liberty Scholarship programs, the state has also been a pioneer in the growing "mentoring" movement, which promises financial assistance and counseling to school children interested in college.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat who is expected to win a third term this fall, cites those programs as examples of his commitment to improving access to higher education. Mr. Cuomo also says he would like to restore free tuition to the state's public institutions, but he has never offered a budget that would allow that to happen.

Indeed, both public- and private-college leaders in New York complain that the Governor's actions rarely match his rhetoric. Those leaders have come to rely heavily on the Legislature for support. As a result, the annual budget-making process typically draws the state's well-organized student associations and faculty unions to Albany for lobbying campaigns.

Budgets have been especially tight in recent years, and fears that they would result in higher tuition have prompted sit-ins and protests on several campuses.

The issue has become especially political at CUNY, where minority students are in the majority on many campuses. Some student activists and faculty members say the tight budgets are a sign that the state is uninterested in supporting a university system that has come to be dominated by needy Caribbean, Hispanic, and black students.

The question of tuition will probably preoccupy CUNY's new chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds. Ms. Reynolds resigned under fire as chancellor of the California State University system and was quickly named by the CUNY Board of Trustees to replace Joseph S. Murphy, who had decided to return to teaching. SUNY has its own board.

Cornell, a private university that operates four SUNY units, is the state's land-grant institution.

New York City is also a center

for American philanthropy and for literary and artistic life, both of which have an impact on higher education.

Grant seekers regularly travel to New York to meet with leaders of such organizations as the Ford, Rockefeller, and Andrew W. Mellon Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation. The city is also home to the New York Public Library and many major publishing houses and journals.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,950,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.2%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	48.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.9%
Black	13.7%
White	79.9%
Other and unknown	4.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$20,540

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	163,588
2000-01 (estimate)	174,425

New GED diploma recipients: 31,569

High-school dropout rate: 37.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Daniel Kinley, State Capitol, Executive Chamber, Albany 12224; (518) 474-8390

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

21 Democrats, 13 Republicans
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Eliot L. Engel (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Nita M. Lowey (D), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Michael R. McNulty (D), Susan Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Bill Paxon (R), Charles B. Rangel (D), José E. Serrano (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B. H. Solomon (R), Edolphus Towns (D), James T. Walsh (R), Ted Weiss (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 34 Republicans; House, 92 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	48
Private 4-year institutions	186
Private 2-year institutions	50
Total	326

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Vocational Institutions: 356**Statewide coordinating board:**

New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center, Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner
for higher and continuing education

Private-college association:

Commission on Independent Colleges
and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
P.O. Box 7289
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

New York University School of
Medicine, Onondaga Community
College, State University of New York,
Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Adelphi University, State University
of New York College at Plattsburgh

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions 17,926
At private institutions 15,351

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 30.6%
At private institutions 28.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 70.7%
At private institutions 59.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$42,749
At public 2-year institutions . \$36,759
At private 4-year institutions \$38,916
At private 2-year institutions \$20,786

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions . 352,554
At public 2-year institutions . 231,288
At private 4-year institutions 393,310
At private 2-year institutions . 30,259
Undergraduate 819,446
First-time freshmen 170,682
Graduate 160,900
Professional 27,065
American Indian 3,619
Asian 44,043
Black 111,000
Hispanic 70,739
White 742,572
Foreign 35,438
Total 1,007,411

Enrollment highlights:

Women 55.5%
Full-time 62.7%
Minority 23.6%
Foreign 3.5%
10-year change in total
enrollment Up 5.4%

**Proportion of enrollment made up
of minority students:**

At public 4-year institutions . 29.2%
At public 2-year institutions . 24.3%
At private 4-year institutions . 17.0%
At private 2-year institutions . 37.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 46,897
Bachelor's 87,071
Master's 33,873
Doctorate 3,436
Professional 6,274

Residence of new students: State resi-
dents made up 64% of all freshmen en-
rolled in New York; 80% of all New
York residents who were freshmen at-
tended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 882 on
the S.A.T., which was taken by 70% of
New York's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions . \$1,460
At public 2-year institutions . \$1,412

At private 4-year institutions . \$9,517
At private 2-year institutions . \$5,544

Expenditures:

Public institutions . \$3,802,602,000
Private institutions . \$5,594,159,000

**State funds for higher-education
operating expenses: \$3,185,045,000**

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$392,000,000;
315,166 awards
Non-need-based: \$30,707,000;
65,950 awards
Other: \$385,000

Salary of chief executive**of largest public 4-year campus:**

Steven B. Sample, State University
of New York at Buffalo: \$133,775
(1990-91)

**Total spending on research and
development by doctorate-granting
universities: \$1,245,080,000****Sources:**

Federal government 66.9%
State and local governments . 4.9%
Industry 5.0%
The institution itself 12.2%
Other 11.0%

Federal spending on education**and student aid (selected programs):**

Vocational and
adult education \$52,000,000
GI Bill \$16,613,000
Pell Grants \$469,873,000

**Total federal spending on college-
and university-based research
and development: \$794,873,000****Selected programs:**

Department of Health
and Human Services \$517,965,000
National Science
Foundation \$114,133,000
Department of Defense . \$67,909,000
Department
of Agriculture \$9,576,000
Department of Energy . \$41,594,000

Largest endowment:

Columbia University \$1,460,356,000

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University \$157,072,000
Columbia University .. \$110,423,000
New York University ... \$61,850,000

MISCELLANY

★ After Candace Mills, a black

student at Union College, married
a white man, she found that little
had been written about interracial
relationships. She has started pub-
lishing a magazine called *Inter-
race*, which addresses issues of in-
terracial and transcultural adop-
tion, and interracial dating and
marriage.

★ The State University of New
York College at New Paltz has
started a program aimed at helping
students cope with homesickness.
As part of the new program, the
residence-life office matches
homesick students with student
counselors.

★ Wayne Palmer, a Utica Col-
lege mathematics professor, has
raised approximately \$8,000 in
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New York

CONTINUED

scholarship money by collecting 150,000 cans for recycling. Since 1983 he has walked from classroom to classroom at the end of each day, collecting aluminum cans left behind by students. The 5 cents per can that he receives from the recycler is added to the scholarship fund.

★ Cornell University's Mann Library is assisting a project to put the core literature of world agriculture on compact disks. The library is preparing a list of the most significant books, journals, working papers, and other materials in eight agricultural disciplines from the past 200 years. Commercial companies will then put the full texts of these materials on 40 five-inch compact disks that will hold the equivalent of 10 million pages.

★ One of the coldest places on the earth is an Ithaca physics lab-

1859, required the full scholarships as a condition of his donating the school's original endowment.

★ *The Elements of Style*, the classic writing guide by William Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White, is based on a privately printed book with the same title used in a Cornell University English class in 1919. At the time, Strunk was the professor and White was one of his students.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

North Carolina

THE NORTH CAROLINA MODEL of university-business interaction is one that many states wish to emulate.

"The Triangle," a relatively recent addition to North Carolina's geography, is a prime example of how higher education and industry can work together. In North Carolina's case, cooperation revitalized

na system is governed by a single board, with a less-powerful board providing advice for each campus. The relationships between individual campuses and the university's central administration have been a constant source of friction, especially for Chapel Hill.

The community-college system is governed locally, with coordination by a state board.

Duke is the most famous of North Carolina's private institutions, attracting students from around the country and the world. Many other private colleges in the state, most of them affiliated with religious groups, are also gaining popularity and prestige. In the last few years, however, Southern Baptist institutions have been fighting bitterly over control of faculty appointments and curricula.

Historically black colleges in North Carolina play an important role in both public and private higher education. The state has five traditionally black public colleges and seven private ones.

Racial issues continue to be among the most difficult problems facing college officials in North Carolina. Black enrollment at most institutions is not proportionate to the number of blacks in the state's population. Some North Carolina institutions, however, have ambitious plans to attract minority students and faculty members. Duke, for example, is trying to hire at least one black faculty member for each of its academic departments.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,571,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 25.0%
18 to 24 11.3%
25 to 34 17.6%
35 and older 46.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.1%
Asian 0.4%
Black 22.4%
White 75.8%
Other and unknown 0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 27.0%
At least 4 years of college 13.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,221

New high-school graduates in:
1990-91 (estimate) 65,243
2000-01 (estimate) 63,230

New GED diploma recipients: 13,552

High-school dropout rate: 33.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: George A. Kahdy, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh 27603; (919) 733-5811

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1991; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives: 8 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), James McClure (D), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), H. Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex Mc-

Millan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charles Rose (D), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 16
Public 2-year institutions 58

Private 4-year institutions 37
Private 2-year institutions 15
Total 126

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating boards:
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27515
(919) 962-6981
C. D. Spangler, president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:
North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
John T. Henley, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wingate College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
North Carolina State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 6,186
At private institutions 2,856

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 33.2%
At private institutions 30.4%

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 59.0%
At private institutions 52.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions . \$36,514
At public 2-year institutions . \$22,802
At private 4-year institutions \$29,136
At private 2-year institutions \$22,512

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions . 140,025
At public 2-year institutions . 127,045
At private 4-year institutions . 59,265
At private 2-year institutions . 6,186
Undergraduate 298,635
First-time freshmen 65,610
Graduate 27,938
Professional 5,948
American Indian 2,620
Asian 4,353
Black 58,267
Hispanic 2,249
White 260,563
Foreign 4,469
Total 332,521

Enrollment highlights:
Women 56.0%
Full-time 62.7%
Minority 20.6%
Foreign 1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 26.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 21.1%

At public 2-year institutions .. 20.1%
At private 4-year institutions . 19.3%
At private 2-year institutions . 31.0%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 10,333
Bachelor's 25,688
Master's 5,938
Doctorate 796
Professional 1,594

Residence of new students: State residents made up 81% of all freshmen enrolled in North Carolina; 94% of all North Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 841 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 55% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,015
At public 2-year institutions ... \$288
At private 4-year institutions . \$7,373
At private 2-year institutions . \$4,880

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... \$1,799,173,000
Private institutions \$837,291,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,458,516,000
Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$5,989,000; 7,849 awards
Non-need-based: \$23,297,000; 24,330 awards
Other: \$22,837,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry K. Monteith, North Carolina State University: \$110,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$372,149,000

Sources:
Federal government 61.6%
State and local governments .. 15.6%
Industry 9.8%
The institution itself 9.0%
Other 3.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$24,820,000
GI Bill \$19,447,000
Pell Grants \$85,566,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$246,688,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$182,570,000
National Science Foundation \$17,818,000
Department of Defense . \$14,277,000
Department of Agriculture \$12,421,000
Department of Energy ... \$5,878,000

Largest endowment:
Duke University \$426,183,000

Top fund raisers:
Duke University \$102,017,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill \$49,215,000
University of North Carolina at Raleigh \$25,938,000

MISCELLANY

★ Photographs that line the walls of Duke University's Center for Documentary Studies tell a story. Indeed, that's what the center is all about. It was established to bring together specialists from a variety of fields—history, photography, medicine, and law—to record through oral histories and other



oratory, where Cornell University researchers are studying the behavior of matter as it is cooled to 10-millionths of a degree above absolute zero.

★ Alumnae giving at Barnard College was boosted by 3 per cent when some 20,000 graduates received a "shock" in their mail: a graded bluebook. It was an unusual twist in the college's annual-giving drive. The bluebooks, in which students write answers to college examinations, listed multiple-choice questions about the college and alumnae giving. Correct answers were circled, and comments from a "professor" were written in red. At the end of the book was a big, fat A+.

★ A group of students at Syracuse University started an organization to persuade universities to focus less on research and more on undergraduate teaching. The organization, Undergraduates for a Better Education, held its second national conference in 1989.

★ All students at Cooper Union, an engineering, architecture, and art institution in Manhattan, receive a full scholarship covering tuition, room, and board. Peter Cooper, the inventor and entrepreneur who founded the institution in

an economy that once depended on agriculture and textiles.

At the corners of the triangle are three research universities: Duke and North Carolina State Universities and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the region between those campuses, high-technology businesses have thrived, using—and adding to—the resources of the three universities.

The state's community colleges, however, have had a difficult time keeping up as the state's economy shifted to high-technology and service industries. The community colleges and vocational institutes were geared to produce workers for the state's factories and farms.

Now business leaders say the two-year institutions should be graduating students with critical-thinking skills. As a result, two-year-college officials have begun a major push to improve academic programs, raise faculty salaries, recruit more minority students, and enhance job-training programs.

North Carolina's General Assembly provided some money for improvements, but the state's economy has had only modest growth in recent years. In addition, a top budget priority has been repairing the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Hugo when it whirled through Charlotte.

The University of North Caroli-

kinds of narrative, still photographs, and film the lives of people who don't make it into official documents.

★ A trip to the ladies' or men's room has taken on a more worldly significance at Davidson College. Each of the 150 bathroom stalls on the campus features a world map, courtesy of a group of students calling themselves "The Bathroom Brigade for Geographical Literacy."

★ Warren Wilson College has a 15-hours-a-week work requirement for all on-campus students, and a dean of work to administer the program.

★ Pembroke State University was founded to teach American Indians, and its student body is still about one-third Indian.

★ The University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

IN 1989 North Dakota lawmakers approved a series of tax increases and then appropriated new money for faculty pay raises and academic programs.

But midway through the aca-

demic year voters were given a chance to ratify the tax increases. Their answer was a resounding No. Two tax increases were repealed and a third, which had not yet taken effect, was rejected. Suddenly the state budget was \$98-million in the red.

Gov. George A. Sinner, a Democrat who was once president of the state's Board of Higher Education, is favorably disposed toward giving higher education more money. But the state's economy has been weakened in recent years by declines in agriculture and the energy industry. After the voters turned down the tax increases, Mr. Sinner told higher-education officials they would have to make major budget cuts.

The short-term solutions included increasing tuition and putting the faculty pay raises on hold. But the North Dakota Board of Higher Education, the state's governing board for public colleges, decided that long-term solutions would require more-centralized control of the state's public institutions.

The board moved quickly to make the Commissioner of Higher Education the chancellor of the North Dakota University System, giving him more power in leading public higher education in the state. In making the changes, the board also adopted a plan under which mission statements for all four-year and research institutions would be more sharply focused, some duplicate programs would be eliminated, and enrollments at the state's four largest institutions would be capped or reduced.

No campuses were closed, however. The 11 state colleges and uni-

versities, which are widely scattered, have become vital to the economies of their communities, and it is unlikely that political leaders would risk the outrage involved in shutting down a campus.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 660,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	44.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	3.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	96.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,261

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	7,915
2000-01 (estimate)	8,559

New GED diploma recipients: 778

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carol M. Siegert, State Capitol, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1995; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative: 1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 32 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 61 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	9

Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1

Total 20

Vocational Institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building, 10th Floor
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
John A. Richardson, chancellor

Private-college association:

North Dakota Independent College Fund
University of Mary
7500 University Drive
Bismarck 58504
(701) 255-7500
Ernest B. Borr, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,196
At private institutions	116

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.7%
At private institutions	44.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,959
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,591
At private 4-year institutions	\$23,272
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,547

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,932
At public 2-year institutions	7,691
At private 4-year institutions	2,659
At private 2-year institutions	11

Undergraduate 35,444

First-time freshmen 8,906

Graduate 2,424

Professional 425

American Indian 1,486

Asian 212

Black 215

Hispanic 137

White 35,231

Foreign 1,012

Total 38,293

Enrollment highlights:

Women 47.9%

Full-time 80.0%

Minority 5.5%

Foreign 2.6%

10-year change in total enrollment Up 18.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions 3.0%

At public 2-year institutions 14.0%

At private 4-year institutions 6.2%

At private 2-year institutions n/a

Continued on Page 71

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North Dakota

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Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,886
Bachelor's	4,110
Master's	584
Doctorate	66
Professional	114

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in North Dakota; 84% of all North Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$1,604
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$1,286
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$5,149
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$2,100

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$288,214,000
Private institutions	\$18,853,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$139,911,000
Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,540,000; 2,540 awards
Non-need-based: \$82,000; awards n/a
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Thomas J. Clifford, University of North Dakota: \$92,880 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	45.0%
State and local governments ..	35.3%
Industry	10.0%
The institution itself	8.5%
Other	1.1%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,086,000
GI Bill	\$3,042,000
Pell Grants	\$26,031,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$1,701,000
National Science Foundation	\$659,000
Department of Defense	\$350,000
Department of Agriculture	\$5,894,000
Department of Energy ...	\$1,196,000

Largest endowment:

University of North Dakota Foundation	\$31,177,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of North Dakota	\$3,539,000
Jamestown College	\$1,628,000
University of Mary	\$832,000

MISCELLANY

★ Starting in the fall of 1990, smoking is prohibited on all 11 public campuses in North Dakota. The ban, which was approved by the state Board of Higher Education, applies in all university facilities

except outdoor stadiums and dormitories.

★ Four of North Dakota's two-year colleges are controlled by Indian tribes—Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Standing Rock College, and Turtle Mountain Community College.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Ohio

LIKE MANY of the "Rust Belt" states, Ohio underwent a dramatic economic transition in the last decade, and higher education played an important role in the change.

After the recession of the late 1970's and early 1980's hit many of the state's traditional manufacturing industries, state officials made a strong push to diversify Ohio's economic base.

Democratic Gov. Richard F. Celeste and state legislators have come to view higher education as a partner in their economic strategy—moving from an industrial to a service-based economy. Ohio's program to support joint university-and-business research, named for Thomas Alva Edison, is one of the most highly regarded in the nation.

Through most of his two terms, Governor Celeste has pushed for major increases in operating funds for public higher education. Later, however, those increases have been smaller as economic growth has stagnated.

Under state law, Governor Celeste cannot seek re-election. Of the candidates vying for his job, Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., the state Attorney General running on the Democratic ticket, has said the most about higher education.

He has proposed a tuition-refund program under which students who complete the first two years of education at a public institution will receive a refund for the cost of a year's tuition. The refunds would either be made directly to the student or be used to pay off the student's first-year loan.

His Republican opponent, former Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich, has said he will have to study Mr. Celebrezze's proposal to determine whether the state can afford the program.

In addition to a new Governor, Ohio college officials will be working with a new chancellor of the state Board of Regents. Elaine H. Hairston is the first woman to head the system. She was the board's vice-chancellor for academic and special programs.

The governance of higher education in Ohio is highly decentralized. The Board of Regents serves as the statewide coordinating agency, and each institution has its own board. Some operate branch campuses as well.

Ohio is known for its many huge campuses. The Ohio State University enrolls more than 50,000 students and the University of Cincinnati more than 30,000.

The state is also home to many

small, private, liberal-arts colleges, like the College of Wooster, Denison University, Kenyon College, and Oberlin College, which has one of the country's outstanding music schools.

Ohio also has many proprietary schools. Following scandals about the management and academic quality of some trade schools, state regulations were toughened.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,907,000 (Rank: 7)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.1%
35 and older	46.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
-----------------------	------

Asian	0.5%
Black	10.0%
White	89.0%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race) ...	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.5%
At least 4 years of college	13.7%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,499

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	124,293
2000-01 (estimate)	121,753

New GED diploma recipients: 11,007

High-school dropout rate: 20.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard F. Celeste (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:

Carla Edlefson, 77 South High Street, 30th Floor, Columbus 43215; (614) 466-1444

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

11 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Douglas Applegate (D), Michael DeWine (R), Dennis E. Eckart (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Paul E. Gillmor (R), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Thomas A. Luken (D), Donald E. (Buz) Lukens (R), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

Continued on Following Page

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Ohio

CONTINUED

General Assembly: Senate, 14 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 60 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions	25
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	65
Private 2-year institutions	26
Total	152

Vocational institutions: 310

Statewide coordinating board:

Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street, 23rd Floor
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
Elaine H. Hairston, chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Cleveland State University,
University of Cincinnati

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions	10,389
At private institutions	4,047

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.7%
At private institutions	27.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.9%
At private institutions	61.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$40,061
At public 2-year institutions	\$29,817

At private 4-year institutions	\$31,241
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,676

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	278,424
At public 2-year institutions	123,080
At private 4-year institutions	106,639
At private 2-year institutions	33,594
Undergraduate	471,644
First-time freshmen	110,836
Graduate	58,165
Professional	11,928
American Indian	1,272
Asian	6,140
Black	38,130
Hispanic	4,552
White	478,222
Foreign	13,421
Total	541,737

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.3%
Full-time	60.3%
Minority	9.5%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.5%
At public 2-year institutions	11.9%
At private 4-year institutions	10.5%
At private 2-year institutions	5.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	17,651
Bachelor's	43,521
Master's	12,238
Doctorate	1,459
Professional	3,207

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Ohio; 87% of all Ohio residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,432
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,636

At private 4-year institutions	\$8,019
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,690

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$2,718,408,000
Private institutions	\$980,801,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,427,041,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based:	\$50,700,000;
69,000 awards	
Non-need-based:	\$25,983,000;
41,219 awards	
Other:	None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

G. Gordon Gee, Ohio State University
main campus: \$155,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$382,079,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.9%
State and local governments	12.4%
Industry	7.1%
The institution itself	14.4%
Other	9.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$36,448,000
GI Bill	\$21,332,000
Pell Grants	\$215,209,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$210,593,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services	\$117,041,000
National Science Foundation	\$19,219,000
Department of Defense	\$32,075,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,056,000
Department of Energy	\$5,182,000

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	\$381,075,000
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Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	\$68,577,000
Case Western Reserve University	\$35,148,000
University of Cincinnati	\$23,980,000

MISCELLANY

★ Starting in the fall of 1990, the College of Wooster plans to focus its freshman seminars on how American society is shaped by race, gender, class, and cultural differences. The college requires all freshmen to take the seminars.

★ An alcohol-free night club called the SAC at Baldwin-Wallace College attracts students with plush sofas, a pulsating sound-and-light system, a snack bar, and an atmosphere free of drunk, rowdy customers.

★ King Juan Carlos of Spain has agreed to help establish a Spanish-studies chair at the Ohio State University by 1992. The university expects the Spanish government to donate \$625,000 for the chair's \$1.25-million endowment. The university will finance the remaining portion.

★ About two-thirds of the problems reported on the Ohio State University's "classroom hot line" in fall 1989 were resolved within an hour. The hot line, which had 528 calls, is a number that professors can call if they have technical problems or if something is amiss in their classrooms (no chalk, no heat, etc.).

★ Wittenberg University sophomores are required to sign up for community-service programs that deal with literacy, health, physically disabled people, the elderly, and the environment. The university also allows undergraduates to propose their own volunteer programs. Students must complete 30 hours of service to graduate.

★ In 1863 Daniel Alexander Payne, a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was named president of Wilberforce University, making him the first black university president.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA HAS TAKEN several important steps in recent years to improve the quality and financial management of its public colleges and universities.

But the state still faces many challenges, particularly as its higher-education leaders struggle to raise academic quality. The effort has been difficult because populist political forces that have resisted stricter admissions standards and shown a readiness to become involved in college affairs.

Still, a new public-school reform and financing package enacted in the 1990 legislative session is expected to contribute to the drive for quality by providing prospective college students with better academic preparation.

The Legislature has also supported efforts to attract the brightest high-school graduates to state institutions by increasing financing for a special scholarship program.

Another program, which matches private donations with state contributions, has created 65 new endowed chairs at the public institutions since 1988.

Even so, in a state still hobbled by declines in its oil-dependent economy, money is a perennial concern.

Much of the impetus for the changes comes from the Board of Regents, a coordinating body whose authority is frequently checked by the governing boards of the 17 public colleges and universities. The regents have, however, restored some credibility to the public colleges, several of which were tarnished by financial scandals in the late 1980's. The regents, under Chancellor Hans Brisch, have also imposed new policies that prevent university foundations from spending their money on political campaigns.

Mr. Brisch and the regents are also proposing tougher academic requirements for students in extra-curricular activities, including athletes—a move that is likely to irk some people in this football-crazy state.

Oklahoma has also been struggling to attract more minority students to higher education, and black legislators frequently complain that the state's only predominantly black public institution, Langston University, needs more money.

Most private colleges in Oklahoma are church-related. The best known of those is Oral Roberts University, which gained notoriety in 1987 when its founder and namesake said the institution needed to raise \$8-million or he would be "called home" to heaven. In 1990, Mr. Roberts closed down the institution's nine-year-old medical school. He cited financial reasons, but several faculty members said the minister's interference had driven away many doctors who could have helped it succeed.

Sources and notes
appear on Page 88

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,224,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.7%
Black	6.8%
White	86.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,151

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	33,955
2000-01 (estimate)	43,780

New GED diploma recipients: 4,485

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Henry Bellmon (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sandy Garrett, State Capitol, Room 212, Oklahoma City 73105; (405) 521-2342

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1991; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D), Wes Watkins (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 69 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 90

Statewide coordinating board:

Oklahoma State Regents
for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 524-9100
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:

Oklahoma Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
114 East Sheridan, Suite 101
Oklahoma City 73104
(405) 235-0587
James A. Reid, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Central State University,
Southern Nazarene University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Oklahoma State University,
University of Oklahoma

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,443
At private institutions	843

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	31.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.2%
At private institutions	51.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$31,763
At public 2-year institutions	\$27,143
At private 4-year institutions	\$29,947
At private 2-year institutions	\$20,449

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	94,687
At public 2-year institutions	56,722
At private 4-year institutions	18,434
At private 2-year institutions	6,464
Undergraduate	151,995
First-time freshmen	30,525
Graduate	20,810
Professional	3,502
American Indian	8,014
Asian	2,787
Black	11,777
Hispanic	2,534
White	145,486
Foreign	5,709
Total	176,307

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.7%
Full-time	57.3%
Minority	14.7%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	14.5%
At public 2-year institutions	14.1%
At private 4-year institutions	13.2%
At private 2-year institutions	27.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,341
Bachelor's	13,173
Master's	4,118
Doctorate	349
Professional	1,031

Residence of new students: State residents made up 91% of all freshmen enrolled in Oklahoma; 90% of all Oklahoma residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,309
At public 2-year institutions	\$840
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,133
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,382

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$844,829,000
Private institutions	\$178,905,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$453,090,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$13,105,000; 17,225 awards
Non-need-based: \$2,370,000; 706 awards
Other: \$17,070,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Richard L. Van Horn, University of Oklahoma at Norman: \$137,000 from state plus \$10,000 from private sources (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$113,931,000

Sources:	
Federal government	27.6%

State and local governments	4.1%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	54.5%
Other	6.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$11,916,000
GI Bill	\$12,151,000
Pell Grants	\$89,407,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$25,495,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$9,962,000
National Science Foundation	\$3,966,000
Department of Defense	\$1,485,000
Department of Agriculture	\$6,139,000
Department of Energy	\$1,398,000

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa	\$272,720,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	\$21,374,000
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Oklahoma State University	\$15,245,000
University of Tulsa	\$5,517,000

MISCELLANY

★ An anti-hazing law signed in 1990 by Gov. Henry Bellmon prohibits any act that "recklessly or intentionally" endangers the health or safety of a high-school or college student. The law applies to students at both public and private institutions. Individual violators are subject to a maximum fine of \$500, 90 days in jail, or both. An organization found guilty could be fined up to \$1,500 and lose all privileges accorded to it by a school or college.

★ Historically black Langston University and the city in which it is located are both named for John Mercer Langston, a 19th-century black leader who served as vice-president of Howard University, as president of Virginia State College for Negroes (now Virginia

State University), and as President Rutherford B. Hayes's resident minister in Haiti.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

IF OREGON OFFICIALS have not yet resolved how best to raise academic standards at public universities, increase faculty pay, and improve educational opportunities in Portland, the state's major metropolitan region, it has not been for lack of trying.

The state's ambitious and inventive proposals, however, usually have fallen victim to financial or political concerns.

In 1989, for example, the state announced a new program to limit enrollment and raise academic standards at its two research universities, the University of Oregon and Oregon State University, only

Continued on Following Page

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Oregon

CONTINUED

to suspend the policy less than a year later for financial reasons. Thomas A. Bartlett, the chancellor of the State System of Higher Education, said the plan would help universities by allowing them to concentrate their resources. But faced with mounting deficits in college athletics programs, Mr. Bartlett and the Board of Higher Education (which governs all eight public colleges and universities) later suspended the limits because they needed the tuition income.

Voters previously rejected a proposal for a statewide tax on beer to support college sports. Then the Legislative Assembly's strategy for providing raises to public-college faculty members with the income from a network of video-poker machines faltered when local officials moved to ban the games.

Throughout their ups and downs, the public colleges have enjoyed the support of Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat who is not seeking re-election. However, the Governor frequently complains that college leaders talk too much about the need for faculty raises, rather than about ways in which higher education can contribute to the state's welfare. Both candidates vying to replace him, Republican Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer and Secretary of State Barbara Roberts, the Democrat, have spoken out for more money for higher education. Both have

said they would be willing to raise taxes to provide it.

Oregon has a well-organized group of private colleges, including Reed, Lewis and Clark, and Marylhurst.

Many of those institutions are in the Portland area, where a Governor's Commission examining the region's higher-education resources hopes to involve private colleges in cooperative ventures with public institutions.

The proposals were developed to deal with a shortage of graduate programs in the Portland area, particularly in the high-technology fields important to businesses that the state hopes to attract to diversify its lumber-based economy.

Several of the state's 13 community colleges are clustered around Portland, and they too are expected to be made part of a regional consortium. Oregon is also developing a telecommunications network to extend higher education to rural regions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,820,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	47.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	1.4%
White	94.8%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,785

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	25,125
2000-01 (estimate)	28,365

New GED diploma recipients: 5,990

High-school dropout rate: 27.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Neil Goldschmidt (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Paul E. Bragdon, 225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97310; (503) 378-3921

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1991; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

3 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Denny Smith (R), Robert F. (Bob) Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 19 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 32 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13

Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	1

Total 46

Vocational institutions: 113

Statewide coordinating board:

Oregon Office of Educational Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
Paul E. Bragdon, director

Private-college association:

Oregon Independent Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary K. Andeen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,735
At private institutions	842

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.1%
At private institutions	26.6%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.4%
At private institutions	56.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$33,981
At public 2-year institutions	\$29,289
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,165
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	68,432
At public 2-year institutions	68,175
At private 4-year institutions	19,220
At private 2-year institutions	332

Undergraduate	137,363
First-time freshmen	27,343
Graduate	15,457
Professional	3,339
American Indian	1,540
Asian	6,055
Black	2,013
Hispanic	2,572
White	138,077
Foreign	5,902
Total	156,159

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	58.3%
Minority	8.1%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 6.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.9%
At public 2-year institutions	7.3%
At private 4-year institutions	8.2%
At private 2-year institutions	7.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,823
Bachelor's	11,251
Master's	2,869
Doctorate	409
Professional	845

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Oregon; 92% of all Oregon residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 923 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 49% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,738
At public 2-year institutions	\$753
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,656
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,250

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$880,696,000
Private institutions	\$171,604,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$395,898,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$10,770,000;	
16,235 awards	
Non-need-based: None	
Other: None	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Myles Brand, University of Oregon:
\$105,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$148,309,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.8%
State and local governments	13.1%
Industry	3.1%
The institution itself	11.6%
Other	11.4%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$8,873,000
GI Bill	\$8,455,000
Pell Grants	\$55,035,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$91,133,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$36,071,000
National Science Foundation	\$15,379,000
Department of Defense	\$15,446,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,754,000
Department of Energy	\$4,074,000



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of them have come to America in the last thirteen years. This book looks at the history and plight of the Hmong and the way in which such a minority fits into the American Dream. It examines the alienation and cultural conflicts faced by children of minorities in the U.S.A.

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University of Oregon ... \$13,484,000

MISCELLANY

★ To achieve its goal of providing a liberal-arts curriculum with courses on America, the year-old Tokyo International University of America called on nearby Willamette—its long-time “sister university.” Willamette professors taught courses on U.S. history, culture, society, and economy. The Japanese students’ nine-month stay ended with a course on the history and politics of Oregon.

★ Ken Kesey, a University of Oregon professor, and 13 of his graduate creative-writing students are believed to be the first university class to have collectively written and published a novel. *Caverns*—described as a hybrid of *The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Canterbury Tales*, and the best of the Indiana Jones movie adventures—traces the exploits of 14 characters as they follow a convicted murderer on a cross-country journey.

★ Raymond P. Gleason, an assistant professor of business and economics at George Fox College, requires his students to stand when answering questions. The technique prevents students from getting by without reading and studying, thus enabling the class to cover more material in a shorter time. Although many students were initially distressed and surprised at the method, they seem to have accepted it.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA’S Gov. Robert P. Casey says that making sure higher education is affordable is the key to increasing the number of Pennsylvania high-school graduates who go to college.

But the Governor’s approach—an incentive program that provides a financial bonus to institutions that keep their tuition increases below a prescribed cap—has frustrated administrators at research institutions, who contend that the program leaves them without the money they need.

Their lobbyists have managed to persuade the General Assembly to raise the cap above what the Democratic Governor has proposed. But for now, the idea of tuition limitations seems to be firmly in place. Mr. Casey is popular with voters and is favored to win re-election.

His Republican opponent is Barbara Hafer, the state auditor. Abortion may be the central issue of the campaign because Ms. Hafer supports a woman’s right to have an abortion and narrowly defeated an anti-abortion candidate in the Republican primary. Mr. Casey, who signed a tough anti-abortion

law in 1989, easily defeated an abortion-rights candidate in the Democratic primary.

Pennsylvania has a strong and unusual financial relationship with many of its public and private colleges. In addition to the 14 regional, “state-owned” colleges and universities that make up the State System of Higher Education, Pennsylvania has four “state-related” institutions. Those—Lincoln, Pennsylvania State, and Temple Universities and the University of Pittsburgh—receive substantial portions of their financing from the state. In return, the state is accorded some control over their operations.

A third set of colleges are considered “state-assisted.” They are private, but they receive state money for certain academic programs. Pennsylvania also has a relatively small community-college system for a state its size.

The state is also home to prestigious private research institutions like the University of Pennsylvania and Carnegie Mellon University. Pennsylvania also has many private liberal-arts colleges. As the center of the Quaker religious belief in America, Pennsylvania is the site of three colleges founded by the Society of Friends that are considered to be among the country’s elite institutions: Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges.

The state also has two predominantly black public colleges, Lincoln and Cheyney Universities. Higher-education officials have been striving to attract more minority students to colleges, particularly in light of the declines in the state’s overall population and reports that the racial climate on some campuses is inhospitable to blacks.

For all the diversity of higher education in Pennsylvania, the state is known as a leader in cooperation among different types of institution. The Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities is widely credited with limiting competition and promoting harmony among the various colleges.

Higher-education policies in Pennsylvania are designed to take advantage of the wealth of institutions. For example, the state’s economic-development program—the Ben Franklin Partnership—awards special grants to groups of different kinds of colleges and universities that collaborate on research projects.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,040,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 23.6%
18 to 24 10.2%
25 to 34 16.7%
35 and older 49.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.1%
Asian 0.6%
Black 8.8%
White 89.9%
Other and unknown 0.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 64.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 24.3%
At least 4 years of college 13.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,422

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 123,070

2000-01 (estimate) 125,917

New GED diploma recipients: 13,852

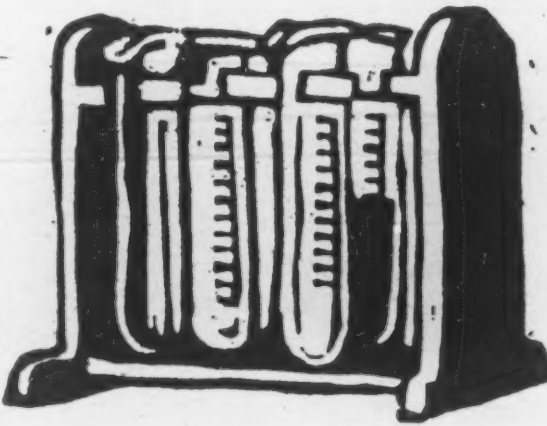
High-school dropout rate: 21.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1991

Governor’s higher-education adviser: Dan Wofford, State Capitol, Room 225, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 783-9180

U.S. Senators: John Heinz (R), term ends 1995; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

**U.S. Representatives:**

12 Democrats, 11 Republicans
Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), William H. Gray, III (D), Paul E. Kanjorski (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmayer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Doug Walgren (D), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 104 Democrats, 99 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions 43

Public 2-year institutions 18

Private 4-year institutions 103

Private 2-year institutions 53

Total 217

Vocational institutions: 366**Statewide coordinating board:**

State Department of Education
333 Market Street
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041

Charles R. Fuget, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:

Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649

Francis J. Micheline, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Alvernia College, Grove City College, Temple University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

Robert Morris College

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions 10,403

At private institutions 9,002

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 27.3%

At private institutions 26.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 68.9%

At private institutions 61.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$37,233

At public 2-year institutions . \$32,137

At private 4-year institutions \$36,330

At private 2-year institutions \$21,669

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions . 229,235

At public 2-year institutions .. 94,290

At private 4-year institutions 212,873

At private 2-year institutions . 37,529

Undergraduate 489,422

First-time freshmen 122,154

Graduate 70,903

Professional 13,602

American Indian 918

Asian 10,583

Black 38,415

Hispanic 6,139

White 504,972

Foreign 12,900

Total 573,927

Enrollment highlights:

Women 53.9%

Full-time 64.3%

Minority 10.0%

Foreign 2.2%

10-year change in total enrollment Up 21.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 9.7%

At public 2-year institutions .. 13.0%

At private 4-year institutions .. 7.4%

At private 2-year institutions . 18.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 18,281

Bachelor’s 58,348

Master’s 13,791

Doctorate 1,882

Professional 3,637

Residence of new students:

State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 64% of Pennsylvania’s high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions .. \$3,210

At public 2-year institutions .. \$1,419

At private 4-year institutions . \$9,430

At private 2-year institutions . \$5,497

Expenditures:

Public institutions ... \$2,392,145,000

Private institutions .. \$3,169,219,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,361,361,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$133,429,000;

120,009 awards

Non-need-based: \$585,000; 226 awards

Other: None

Salary of chief executive**of largest public 4-year campus:**

Joab L. Thomas, Pennsylvania State

University main campus: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$675,112,000

Sources:

Federal government 63.3%

State and local governments ... 3.8%

Industry 14.5%

The institution itself 13.5%

Other 4.9%

Continued on Following Page

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Pennsylvania

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Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
 Vocational and adult education \$38,673,000
 GI Bill \$15,889,000
 Pell Grants \$216,502,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$452,313,000

Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services \$238,290,000
 National Science Foundation \$51,686,000
 Department of Defense \$115,134,000
 Department of Agriculture \$9,801,000
 Department of Energy .. \$16,097,000

Largest endowment:
 University of Pennsylvania \$761,408,000

Top fund raisers:
 University of Pennsylvania \$121,946,000
 Pennsylvania State University \$55,181,000
 Carnegie Mellon University \$31,224,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Pennsylvania has the oldest medical school in the country, founded in 1765.

★ In a landmark decision, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled in 1990 that the University of Pennsylvania could not withhold confidential peer-review documents from a federal agency investigating a discrimination complaint.

★ Bucknell University students can board the Bison Express, a chartered bus that takes them to explore New York, Washington, or Philadelphia. The trips give students at the small liberal-arts college, which one university official jokes is "centrally isolated," the chance to explore urban attractions.

★ Established in 1834, the Dickinson School of Law is the nation's oldest independent law school.

★ Learning-disabled students may get a college degree through an innovative program at College Misericordia that uses tutoring, note-taking services, and talking computers and calculators.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

IN THE MID-1980's, Rhode Island was booming. State revenues were up and the business community was flourishing. But now—like the rest of New England—Rhode Island is in the grip of a recession.

Higher education, particularly the University of Rhode Island, has been hit hard by budget cuts. Reluctantly, Gov. Edward D. DiPrete, a Republican, reversed his no-new-taxes stance and proposed

a one-cent increase in the sales tax to help restore money to the university and other state agencies.

The heated budget fight strained the relationship between the university and Mr. DiPrete and made higher education an issue in the 1990 Governor's race. Mr. DiPrete is unopposed in the Republican primary, but three Democrats are vying for the chance to defeat him in November.

The state's reverence for higher education predates the national public-college movement by a century. Hence, private colleges have great status in Rhode Island. The state offers an array of generous scholarship programs designed to help residents attend its private colleges, including nationally regarded Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design.

The state has adopted a "quality, not quantity" approach to public higher education, a tactic that has proved financially beneficial to its three public institutions: the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and the Community College of Rhode Island.

Despite budget problems, the Governor did find money to start a "Children's Crusade." The program established an endowment, financed with public and private funds, to help pay the cost of a college education for needy students who agree in grade school to avoid drugs and meet certain academic requirements.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the governing board and coordinating board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 998,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 23.1%
 18 to 24 10.9%
 25 to 34 17.6%
 35 and older 48.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.3%
 Asian 0.7%
 Black 2.9%
 White 95.1%
 Other and unknown 1.0%
 Hispanic (may be any race) ... 2.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 61.1%
 At least 1 to 3 years of college 28.3%
 At least 4 years of college 15.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$18,061

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 9,083
 2000-01 (estimate) 9,949

New GED diploma recipients: 1,844

High-school dropout rate: 30.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edward D. DiPrete (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Charles R. Mansolillo, State House, Room 128, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1995; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
 Ronald K. Machtley (R), Claudine Schneider (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 41 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 83 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 2
 Public 2-year institutions 1
 Private 4-year institutions 8
 Private 2-year institutions 0
 Total 11

Vocational institutions:

28

Statewide coordinating board:

Office of Higher Education
 301 Promenade Street
 Providence 02908
 (401) 277-6560
 Americo W. Petrocelli, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:

Rhode Island Independent Higher Education Association
 Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
 10 Orms Street
 Providence 02904
 (401) 272-8270
 Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
 None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
 None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 1,143
 At private institutions 1,430

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 32.5%
 At private institutions 23.9%



Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 78.1%
 At private institutions 62.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$38,127
 At public 2-year institutions \$31,108
 At private 4-year institutions \$37,306
 At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 24,274
 At public 2-year institutions 14,715
 At private 4-year institutions 35,850
 At private 2-year institutions 0
 Undergraduate 65,954
 First-time freshmen 13,419
 Graduate 8,594
 Professional 291
 American Indian 218
 Asian 1,402
 Black 2,185
 Hispanic 1,197
 White 68,139
 Foreign 1,698

Total 74,839

Enrollment highlights:

Women 54.7%
 Full-time 62.4%
 Minority 6.8%
 Foreign 2.3%
 10-year change in total enrollment Up 17.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 5.1%
 At public 2-year institutions ... 9.3%
 At private 4-year institutions .. 6.9%
 At private 2-year institutions ... n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate 3,659
 Bachelor's 7,934
 Master's 1,625
 Doctorate 237
 Professional 84

Residence of new students: State residents made up 44% of all freshmen enrolled in Rhode Island; 70% of all Rhode Island residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 62% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$2,281
 At public 2-year institutions .. \$1,004
 At private 4-year institutions .. \$10,143
 At private 2-year institutions ... n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$213,253,000
 Private institutions \$315,651,000

GI Bill \$2,173,000
 Pell Grants \$13,507,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$47,349,000

Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services .. \$14,568,000
 National Science Foundation \$13,141,000
 Department of Defense .. \$9,888,000
 Department of Agriculture \$1,385,000
 Department of Energy ... \$2,669,000

Largest endowment:
 Brown University \$398,100,000

Top fund raisers:
 Brown University \$38,237,000
 University of Rhode Island \$6,673,000
 Providence College \$3,034,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former private homes, a church, and a restored bank building house the studios, workshops, classrooms, dormitories, and other facilities for the Rhode Island School of Design, located on Providence's historic East Side.

★ Many of the campus buildings at Salve Regina—the Newport College were once part of 19th-century estates on Newport's Cliff Walk, overlooking the Atlantic.

★ Johnson & Wales University has established a program called Fast Action Study Team, which encourages employees to come up with new ideas for saving money or improving university operations. A recycling program that participants designed resulted in more than \$100,000 in savings for the university in the 1988-89 fiscal year.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS spent a lot of time on higher education in 1990, but few public-college leaders welcomed the attention.

The General Assembly was angry over the free-spending practices of University of South Carolina President James B. Holderman, who has since resigned. In the wake of revelations about his \$879-a-night hotel rooms and annual chauffeur bills of \$7,000, lawmakers provided only a token increase for college and university budgets. They also imposed several restrictions on all university financial practices, including limits on tuition increases.

Legislators have threatened to pass other laws that would restrict how universities spend their income from bookstores, athletics, and concession stands, and force them to open the financial records of their affiliated foundations if they refuse to do so voluntarily.

The laws apply not only to the University of South Carolina, but to other public institutions such as

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$144,522,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$10,134,000; 9,500 awards
 Non-need-based: \$120,000; 48 awards
 Other: \$1,000,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
 Edward D. Eddy, University of Rhode Island: \$103,502 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$77,543,000

Sources:

Federal government 74.9%
 State and local governments ... 3.7%
 Industry 11.1%
 The institution itself 9.4%
 Other 0.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$4,288,000

Clemson University, where there have been no allegations of mis-spending.

The actions were severe, but hardly out of character for the General Assembly, which is known for taking an active interest in the management of the state's colleges. That interest has continued despite efforts in recent years to shift more authority to the state Commission on Higher Education, the coordinating board.

South Carolina colleges have a history of appealing directly to their legislators for support, and of resisting efforts by the commission to assert more control over higher-education policy. The commission's recent decision to allow technical colleges to award associate degrees, for example, was nearly scuttled when community-college leaders threatened to have the General Assembly overturn the move as an intrusion on their mission. Most institutions are governed by their own boards.

In 1988 the state started an ambitious program to improve higher education. The program, called the "Cutting Edge," included money for new endowed professorships and improved research programs.

State higher-education policy also takes private higher education into account. The private institutions are eligible for some grants under the Cutting Edge program, and needy students at private colleges are eligible for state grants that offset the higher costs of private-college tuition.

Besides the perennial lack of money, higher-education leaders in South Carolina are also concerned about improving the college-going rates of black citizens, who make up one-third of the state's population but only about one-fifth of the college population. Minority enrollment is even lower at the state's major institutions, the University of South Carolina and Clemson.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,512,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	43.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	30.4%
White	68.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,616

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	36,433
2000-01 (estimate)	37,610

New GED diploma recipients: 4,702

High-school dropout rate: 35.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Fred Carter, P.O. Box 11369, State House, Columbia 29211; (803) 734-9818

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 34 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 83 Democrats, 40 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	64

Vocational institutions: 62

Statewide coordinating board:

Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 300
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:

South Carolina College Council
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
Sterling L. Smith, vice-president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Clemson University,
University of South Carolina

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,747
At private institutions	1,234

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.0%
At private institutions	29.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.8%
At private institutions	56.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$34,051
At public 2-year institutions	\$22,484
At private 4-year institutions	\$28,056
At private 2-year institutions	\$23,090

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	79,252
At public 2-year institutions	40,674
At private 4-year institutions	22,963
At private 2-year institutions	4,868
Undergraduate	127,488
First-time freshmen	33,985
Graduate	17,888
Professional	2,381
American Indian	236
Asian	1,288
Black	29,247
Hispanic	863
White	113,939
Foreign	2,184
Total	147,757

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.1%
Full-time	67.7%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.7%
At public 2-year institutions	24.5%
At private 4-year institutions	30.1%
At private 2-year institutions	39.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,776
Bachelor's	12,136
Master's	3,535
Doctorate	302
Professional	683

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in South Carolina; 89% of all South Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 834 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 54% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,162
At public 2-year institutions	\$807

At private 4-year institutions	\$5,914
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,898

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$951,848,000
Private institutions	\$196,271,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$612,508,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$18,191,000; 7,476 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$1,581,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Arthur K. Smith, University of South Carolina at Columbia: \$112,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$102,160,000

Sources:

Federal government	38.9%
State and local governments	15.3%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	33.1%
Other	4.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$14,056,000
GI Bill	\$13,280,000
Pell Grants	\$58,986,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$35,595,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$17,931,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,874,000
Department of Defense	\$4,041,000
Department of Agriculture	\$5,798,000
Department of Energy	\$1,625,000

Largest endowment:

Furman University	\$73,160,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	\$22,567,000
Clemson University	\$17,720,000
Furman University	\$7,517,000

MISCELLANY

★ Winthrop College has been selected as the site of South Carolina's Center for the Advancement of Teaching and School Leadership, a consortium of eight public and private higher-education institutions.
Continued on Following Page

NEW FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Literature/Literary Studies

Designs of Darkness in Contemporary American Fiction
Arthur M. Saltzman
(Penn Studies in Contemporary American Fiction)
Nov. 1990. 168 pp. Cloth, 3051-5, \$21.95

Lyric Contingencies
Emily Dickinson and Wallace Stevens
Margaret Dickie
Feb. 1991. 208 pp. Cloth, 3077-9, \$23.95 (tent.)

The Literary Structure of Scientific Argument
Edited by Peter Dear
Feb. 1991. 216 pp. Cloth, 8185-3, \$24.95 (tent.)

Macropolitics of Nineteenth-Century Literature
Nationalism, Exoticism, Imperialism
Edited by Jonathan Arac & Harriet Ritvo
Feb. 1991. 320 pp. Cloth, 8208-6, \$35.95 (tent.)

Literary Theory/Linguistics/Theatre Studies

The Language of Fiction in a World of Pain
Reading Politics as Paradox
Barbara J. Eckstein
(New Cultural Studies Series)
Dec. 1990. 220 pp. Cloth, 8254-X, \$29.95; paper, 1321-1, \$13.95

Power in Performance
The Creation of Textual Authority in Weyewa Ritual Speech
Joel C. Kuipers
(Conduct & Communication Series)
Nov. 1990. 230 pp, 18 illus. Cloth, 8245-0, \$24.95

A Sociosemiotic Theory of Theatre
Jean Alter
Jan. 1991. 320 pp. Cloth, 3054-X, \$32.95 (tent.)

Women's Studies

Women at War
The Story of Fifty Military Nurses Who Served in Vietnam
Elizabeth Norman
Sept. 1990. 222 pp, 28 illus. Cloth, 8249-3, \$36.95; paper, 1317-3, \$14.95

Anthropology/Ethnohistory

Learning Capitalist Culture
Deep in the Heart of Tejas
Douglas E. Foley
(Series in Contemporary Ethnography)
Sept. 1990. 268 pp. Cloth, 8246-9, \$31.95; paper, 1314-9, \$14.95

Ethics and the Profession of Anthropology
Dialogue for a New Era
Edited by Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban
Feb. 1991. 302 pp. Cloth, 8157-8, \$29.95 (tent.)

Forest Society
A Social History of Petén, Guatemala
Norman B. Schwartz
Dec. 1990. 320 pp, 21 illus. Cloth, 8248-5, \$30.95; paper, 1316-5, \$13.95

The Middle Ages Series

Diana's Hunt
Caccia di Diana
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Edited & translated by Anthony K. Cassell & Victoria Kirkham
Feb. 1991. 288 pp, 9 illus. Cloth, 8219-1, \$29.95

From Ad Hoc to Routine
A Case Study in Medieval Bureaucracy
Ellen E. Kittell
Feb. 1991. 412 pp. Cloth, 3079-5, \$35.95 (tent.)

Law

Social Courts in Theory and Practice
Yugoslav Workers' Courts in Comparative Perspective
Robert M. Hayden
(Law in Social Context Series)
Jan. 1991. 224 pp. Cloth, 8259-0, \$28.95

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South Carolina

CONTINUED

tutions. The center will provide training for faculty members, as well as for schoolteachers and administrators who will work in the public schools to make fundamental organizational changes.

★ Segments of news film shot all over the world from 1919 to 1963 can be viewed in the Movietone Film Library at the University of South Carolina's McKissick Museum.

★ Since 1982 the University of South Carolina at Columbia has been leading a nationwide effort to improve students' first year in college. The university is the site of the National Conference on the Freshman Year Experience, one of the most popular annual conferences for student-personnel administrators.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770.

South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA'S LAWMAKERS are very supportive of higher education, but they are also very reluctant to increase taxes to pay for it. As a result, state officials are encouraged to be creative and stretch every dollar as far as it can go.

For example, the state enacted an Education Savings Bond program early in 1990. Although the program was established to help families save for college, money collected from the bond sales may be used by the state for other purposes. Revenue from the first bonds will be lent to a public-school district to finance remodel-

ing projects and to build a new high school and elementary school.

Like other states in the Great Plains region, South Dakota has an economy based on agriculture and mining. Although that economy has been relatively strong, it does not have the revenue to support dramatic increases in financial support for higher education. At the urging of officials from the University of South Dakota, the state has provided more money for faculty salaries, but professors are still among the lowest-paid in the nation.

Gov. George S. Mickelson, a Republican, hopes his support of higher education will help him in his re-election campaign this year. His Democratic opponent, former State Senator Bob Samuelson, says he would make education a higher priority and strengthen the relationship between the universities and businesses.

Some higher-education officials complain that influential farming interests direct too much money to agriculture-related research at the expense of life-science, engineering, and physical-science programs—all of which could contribute to the diversification of the state's economy.

South Dakota's population of American Indians is served by the state institutions as well as by tribally controlled colleges, which receive support from the federal government.

The South Dakota Board of Regents serves as the governing and coordinating board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 715,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.4%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	45.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.6%
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Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	92.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.7%
At least 4 years of college	14.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,244

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	7,696
2000-01 (estimate)	8,913

New GED diploma recipients: 892

High-school dropout rate: 20.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Howell Todd, 207 East Capitol Avenue, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3455

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representative: 1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 15 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	19

Vocational institutions:

21

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Regents
207 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Howell Todd, executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association

of Independent Colleges

P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 338-6621

Jeffrey W. Hayzlett, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

South Dakota State Colleges
and Universities (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	862
At private institutions	283

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.9%
At private institutions	39.6%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.6%
At private institutions	56.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$28,958
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$22,753
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,330

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,898
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	7,180
At private 2-year institutions	382
Undergraduate	28,308
First-time freshmen	6,085
Graduate	2,729
Professional	423
American Indian	1,888
Asian	122
Black	226
Hispanic	69
White	28,526
Foreign	629
Total	31,460

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	72.9%
Minority	7.5%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 1.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.7%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	11.8%
At private 2-year institutions	33.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	831
Bachelor's	3,627
Master's	756
Doctorate	51
Professional	121

Residence of new students: State residents made up 72% of all freshmen enrolled in South Dakota; 72% of all South Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,718
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,224
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,447

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$149,092,000
Private institutions	\$51,675,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$85,995,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$504,000; 1,500 awards
Non-need-based: \$90,000; 60 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: \$84,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$12,327,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.4%
State and local governments	41.2%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	5.2%
Other	1.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,099,000
GI Bill	\$2,819,000
Pell Grants	\$26,910,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$4,851,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$670,000
National Science Foundation	\$772,000
Department of Defense	0
Department of Agriculture	\$2,402,000
Department of Energy	\$265,000

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota	\$13,695,000
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Top fund raisers:

Augustana College	\$3,855,000
University of South Dakota	\$2,213,000
South Dakota State University	\$2,201,000

MISCELLANY

★ In its Shrine to Music Museum, the University of South Dakota houses more than 4,000 musical instruments from around the world—including one of the two Stradivari guitars still in existence.

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Putting Technology to Work

★ South Dakota has two four-year colleges that are controlled by Indian tribal councils, as well as two tribal community colleges.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

Gov. Ned Ray McWherter of Tennessee is the new chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, and he wants to make his state's efforts to improve education a national model.

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission is developing a plan to improve the quality of instructional programs dramatically, increase higher education's ties to economic development, and enlarge its share of federal research dollars. The public-schools commissioner has prepared a plan to improve the state's elementary and secondary schools.

If Mr. McWherter, a Democrat, is elected as expected to a second term in November, he says he will devote the next four years to improving the quality of Tennessee schools and colleges—and financial support for them.

Although the University of Tennessee has historically dominated higher education in the state, the regional and community-college system is gaining importance. The regional system is governed by the Tennessee Board of Regents.

The board's new chancellor is Otis L. Floyd, once the president of Tennessee State University, a historically black university. One of his top priorities will be to hire new presidents for three of the state's largest institutions: Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, and Memphis State Universities.

Meanwhile, Lamar Alexander, president of the University of Tennessee, is pushing ahead with his plans to make the university into a top-flight research institution. He says he wants it to be on a par with the University of Michigan and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Mr. Alexander, Mr. McWherter's predecessor, has been the subject of much debate in Tennessee. His selection for the presidency angered many Democrats, who did not want to see the former Republican Governor head the four-campus system.

Both the regional and the university systems are coordinated by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission. In the last few years, the commission has stepped up its monitoring of yet another segment of higher education: for-profit trade schools. Many politicians believe the proprietary schools are misusing student-aid money and must be watched more closely.

The commission has also been working to make sure that the public colleges and universities attract more black students and faculty members. Unlike most Southern states, which were covered by a single federal desegregation suit, Tennessee has its own court order, with goals for increasing black enrollment. And the state is still trying to meet several of those goals.

Many of the state's black students enroll at historically black colleges like Tennessee State, a public institution, or Fisk University, a private institution.

Several private institutions are influential in Tennessee, including the University of the South and Vanderbilt University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,940,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.4%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	46.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	15.8%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.5%
At least 4 years of college	12.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,765

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	47,273
2000-01 (estimate)	47,131

New GED diploma recipients: 9,093

High-school dropout rate: 30.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Billy Stair, G12 State Capitol, Nashville 37219; (615) 741-5098

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), John J. Duncan, Jr. (R), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D), James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R), John S. Tanner (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	42
Private 2-year institutions	20
Total	86

Vocational institutions: 127

Statewide coordinating board: Tennessee Higher Education Commission

Education Commission
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville 37219
(615) 741-7562
Arless L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association: Tennessee Council of Private Colleges
1900 Belmont Boulevard
Nashville 37212
(615) 383-7001
William E. Troutt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Memphis State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,701
At private institutions	2,026

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.7%
At private institutions	25.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.0%
At private institutions	54.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,396
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,660
At private 4-year institutions	\$31,373
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,106

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	103,791
At public 2-year institutions	51,818

At private 4-year institutions	45,087
At private 2-year institutions	5,710

Undergraduate	180,156
First-time freshmen	37,475
Graduate	20,821
Professional	5,429

American Indian	404
Asian	1,728
Black	28,494
Hispanic	1,166
White	170,510
Foreign	4,104
Total	206,406

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	66.6%
Minority	15.7%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 6.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	14.6%
At public 2-year institutions	15.6%

At private 4-year institutions	17.5%
At private 2-year institutions	22.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,908
Bachelor's	17,159
Master's	4,435
Doctorate	540
Professional	1,308

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,406
At public 2-year institutions	\$803
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,530
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,395

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,081,052,000
Private institutions	\$684,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$727,449,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$17,295,000;	
24,599 awards	
Non-need-based: \$205,000; 51 awards	
Other: \$2,527,000	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus: John J. Quinn, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: \$138,375 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$183,756,000

Sources:	
Federal government	52.1%
State and local governments	16.0%
Industry	8.1%
The institution itself	18.0%
Other	5.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$18,831,000
GI Bill	\$11,833,000
Pell Grants	\$83,403,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$114,221,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$73,025,000
National Science Foundation	\$7,180,000
Department of Defense	\$8,264,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,254,000
Department of Energy	\$11,824,000

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	\$556,567,000
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Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	\$36,359,000
University of Tennessee	\$32,159,000
University of the South	\$6,212,000

MISCELLANY

★ Meharry Medical College—founded in 1876 as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College—separated in 1915 to become the first independent medical school for blacks. Meharry claims to have trained nearly a third of the black doctors and dentists in the country. In 1987, the college was designated by the federal government as a Center for Excellence in Minority Health Education and Care.

★ David Lipscomb College, which is affiliated with the Church of Christ, in 1989 banned the cable-television channel MTV from campus sets because of its "sexually explicit and violent content."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Tennessee is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Continued on Following Page

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Authority: "a reference source or expert in the field to support a fact."

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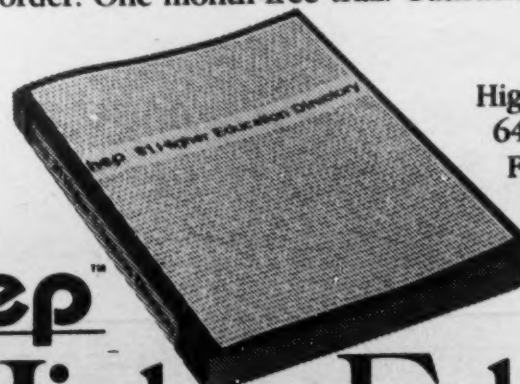
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hep Higher Education Directory

Tennessee

CONTINUED

education in the state is the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, founded in 1794.

Texas

TEXAS PRIDES ITSELF ON its Old West populism, its rich ethnic history, and its reputation as the home of some of the nation's most sophisticated medical and scientific research centers. The Lone Star State's giant higher-education enterprise clearly reflects those political and cultural factors.

Public colleges in Texas are large, charge low tuition, and spread across the state. But critics say that quality is too often related to their locale, the demographics of the regions they serve, or the political clout of their alumni and local legislators.

College leaders in the poor, predominantly Hispanic area of South Texas, for example, have long complained that their institutions don't receive a fair share of state funds, although in recent years the Legislature has sought to redress that by merging some institutions into larger, better-financed systems.

The two most powerful and prestigious systems are the University of Texas and Texas A&M University Systems, which enjoy special status because they receive income from a state trust fund based on oil

revenue. They have invested it wisely: Their endowments are the largest of any public systems in the country.

Their wealth and traditional legislative clout have often been a source of irritation to the state's other ambitious, research-oriented institutions, including the University of Houston and Texas Tech University.

Altogether, public colleges and universities are governed by 12 different boards. Although the institutions retain much control over their day-to-day operations, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board is increasingly expanding its role in policy-making issues. The coordinating board is also now studying whether Texas colleges could be run more efficiently with fewer governing boards.

The board also recently took steps to encourage more black and Hispanic students to pursue doctoral degrees by offering them forgivable student loans.

The board has also become a central player in the state's effort to improve the success rates for college students taking the basic-skills test, which they must pass to move into junior- or senior-level courses. A disproportionate number of those who fail are black or Hispanic students, a fact that many attribute to the poor preparation such students receive in public schools. The Legislature spent much of 1990 fighting Gov. William P. Clements, a Republican, over ways to overhaul public-school financing.

Governor Clements, who has feuded with higher-education offi-

cials for many years, is not seeking re-election. Clayton Williams, a controversial Republican businessman and diehard Texas A&M fan, is running against Democratic State Treasurer Ann Richards for the Governor's seat. Meanwhile, higher education is losing one of its staunchest supporters with the retirement of Lieut. Gov. William P. Hobby.

Mr. Hobby has been one of the strongest advocates of the state's efforts to expand the universities' research capabilities and to use their faculty members' expertise to promote economic development. The state's competitive grant program for research, financed by special appropriations from the Legislature, is the largest of its kind in the nation.

Because it is moving to diversify its energy-based economy, Texas takes its research seriously. The state's pledge of \$1-billion was cited as an important factor in its being selected by the U.S. Department of Energy as the site for the Superconducting Supercollider. And faculty members at several public and private medical schools, including the Baylor College of Medicine and the U.T. Health Science Center at San Antonio, have been in the forefront of state and national campaigns to block restrictions on the use of animals in scientific and medical research.

Private colleges and universities also are a force in Texas, particularly research institutions such as Rice University and those with religious ties, such as Southern Methodist and Texas Christian Universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 16,991,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.1%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	18.5%
35 and older	41.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.9%
Black	12.0%
White	79.4%
Other and unknown	7.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	21.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	33.8%
At least 4 years of college	16.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,483

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	183,090
2000-01 (estimate)	204,725

New GED diploma recipients: 33,187

High-school dropout rate: 34.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William P. Clements, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Adams, Capitol Station, P.O. Box 12428, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1778

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1995; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

19 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard K. Armey (R), Steve Bartlett (R), Joe Barton (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamante (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald D. Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Pete Geren (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Greg Laughlin (D), Marvin Leath (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Bill Sarpalius (D), Lamar S. Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Craig A. Washington (D), Charles Wilson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 90 Democrats, 60 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	40
Public 2-year institutions	67
Private 4-year institutions	56
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	174

Vocational institutions: 397

Statewide coordinating board:

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788
Austin 78711
(512) 483-6100
Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner

Private-college association:

Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol L. McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Houston Baptist University, Texas A&M University, University of Houston, West Texas State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	16,463
At private institutions	3,955

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	27.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.8%
At private institutions	55.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,963
At public 2-year institutions	\$29,972
At private 4-year institutions	\$34,221
At private 2-year institutions	\$21,241

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	392,103
At public 2-year institutions	361,091
At private 4-year institutions	90,024
At private 2-year institutions	3,974
Undergraduate	739,128
First-time freshmen	150,518
Graduate	92,638
Professional	15,426
American Indian	2,756
Asian	23,642
Black	75,478
Hispanic	125,778
White	597,400
Foreign	22,138
Total	847,192

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	54.6%
Minority	27.6%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	25.1%
At public 2-year institutions	32.0%
At private 4-year institutions	19.8%
At private 2-year institutions	33.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	22,346
Bachelor's	55,575
Master's	17,559
Doctorate	2,067
Professional	3,999

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Texas; 95% of all Texas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 42% of Texas' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$959
At public 2-year institutions	\$455
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,047
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,112

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$4,375,082,000
Private institutions	\$993,824,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$27,380,000;
20,857 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$84,667,000

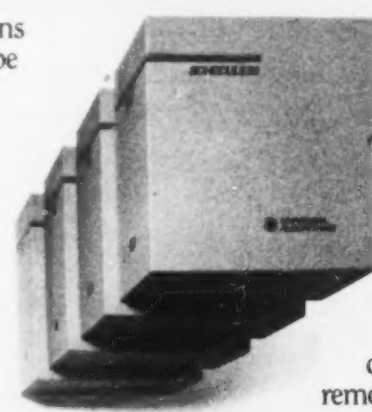
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*Classified as "Research Universities I" by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

(See SCHEDULE25 user comments by Carnegie Mellon University, Carleton University, and Allegheny College in the Fall '89 issue of DEC's EDU magazine. UAI welcomes new SCHEDULE25 sites: U-Akron, U-Arizona, Catholic U, Centennial College, Hofstra U, McGill U, SE Louisiana U, SUNY Stony Brook, Tufts U, and Utah Valley CC.)

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Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William H. Cunningham, University of Texas at Austin: \$62,160 from state plus \$111,840 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$887,470,000

Sources:
Federal government 51.4%
State and local governments .. 11.2%
Industry 6.3%
The institution itself 18.3%
Other 12.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$57,359,000
GI Bill \$50,301,000
Pell Grants \$327,601,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$414,370,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$239,919,000
National Science Foundation \$39,346,000
Department of Defense \$64,547,000
Department of Agriculture \$18,466,000
Department of Energy .. \$21,057,000

Largest endowment:
University of Texas System \$3,021,474,000

Top fund raisers:
Texas A&M University .. \$50,240,000
University of Texas at Austin \$35,464,000
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston .. \$26,800,000

MISCELLANY

★ Students at the University of Texas gave the institution an overall C average when they graded it in a campuswide referendum in the fall of 1989. Students gave the institution the lowest grades in learning atmosphere, class size, and ability to provide the classes that students are required to take.

★ Texas Woman's University has a residence hall for 30 single mothers and their children.

★ Texas high-school juniors and seniors can get a head start on college in a program for gifted mathematics and science students. The Texas Academy of Mathematics and Science, at the University of North Texas, allows students simultaneously to finish their last two years of high school and first two years of college.

★ President Bush has reportedly decided to set up his Presidential library at a campus in his adopted home state of Texas, and universities are already vying to provide a site for it.

★ A long-standing dispute between Texas Methodists and Baptists obscures any higher-education institution's clear claim to being the oldest in the state. Southwestern University, a private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, says it was founded in 1840 as Rutgersville College. Baylor University, a private institution affiliated with the Southern Baptist Church, considers that a highly questionable claim and maintains that its 1845

charter from the Republic of Texas Congress makes it the state's oldest college or university.

Utah

FUSION CONFUSION continues to have ramifications for Utah higher education more than a year after the University of Utah became the center of a national scientific controversy. The debate involved a claim by two professors who said they had produced fusion at room temperature.

State officials, who authorized \$4.5-million in public funds to establish a National Cold Fusion Institute, are now demanding more detailed information to determine if future financing for the institute is warranted. The Legislature created the institute in a burst of enthusiasm shortly after the scientists made their announcement in March 1989. But the excitement has since subsided as scientists around the world have continued to challenge the experiment's validity.

More fallout came in June, when the university's president, Chase N. Peterson, announced he would retire after a storm of protest over his use of \$500,000 from the university foundation as an "anonymous" gift to the fusion institute.

Many in the university and state now fear that the controversy will damage the university's hard-earned reputation in such fields as medicine, physics, and space-related research.

The concern is especially high because Utah's public colleges sometimes have a difficult time winning budget increases from the fiscally conservative Legislature, and the state's soaring population is placing additional strains on the public institutions.

The public colleges also regularly contend with the state's strong anti-tax movement. Higher-education officials monitor and lobby against legislation and referenda to eliminate or cut state taxes.

The Board of Regents is the governing and coordinating board for all of public higher education, which now includes two new universities formerly known as state colleges: Southern Utah State and Weber State. The Legislature approved the name changes in 1990.

For a Western state, Utah also has unusually influential private colleges. That is largely due to the enormous influence of the Mormon Church and its premier institution, Brigham Young University. Brigham Young alumni dominate many spheres of state business and government.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,707,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 37.0%
18 to 24 11.8%
25 to 34 17.5%
35 and older 33.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.4%
Asian 1.4%
Black 0.6%
White 94.7%
Other and unknown 1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 4.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 80.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 44.1%
At least 4 years of college 19.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,027

New high-school graduates in:
1990-91 (estimate) 24,473
2000-01 (estimate) 31,829

New GED diploma recipients: 1,007

High-school dropout rate: 20.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Colleen Colton, 210 State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114; (801) 538-1000

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Wayne Owens (D), James V. Hansen (R), Howard C. Nielson (R)

Legislature: Senate, 7 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 4
Public 2-year institutions 5
Private 4-year institutions 2
Private 2-year institutions 3
Total 14

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 2,096
At private institutions n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 22.5%
At private institutions n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 61.1%
At private institutions n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$34,060
At public 2-year institutions .. \$26,460
At private 4-year institutions .. \$25,557
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions .. 52,631
At public 2-year institutions .. 21,801



At private 4-year institutions .. 32,080
At private 2-year institutions .. 1,026
Undergraduate 96,586
First-time freshmen 18,900
Graduate 9,740
Professional 1,212
American Indian 1,088
Asian 1,736
Black 619
Hispanic 1,743
White 97,575
Foreign 4,777
Total 107,538

Enrollment highlights:

Women 47.1%
Full-time 63.8%
Minority 5.0%
Foreign 4.4%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 20.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ... 5.5%
At public 2-year institutions ... 7.7%

At private 4-year institutions .. 2.0%
At private 2-year institutions .. 15.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 3,552
Bachelor's 10,820
Master's 2,574
Doctorate 418
Professional 378

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in Utah; 90% of all Utah residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 67% of Utah's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,429
At public 2-year institutions .. \$1,136
At private 4-year institutions .. \$1,975
At private 2-year institutions .. \$2,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$669,714,000
Private institutions \$194,649,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$272,201,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,068,000; 1,690 awards
Non-need-based: \$968,000; 66 awards
Other: \$8,491,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah: \$113,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$146,029,000

Sources:
Federal government 67.0%
State and local governments .. 10.5%
Industry 3.6%
The institution itself 15.9%
Other 3.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$6,356,000
GI Bill \$5,047,000
Pell Grants \$56,137,000

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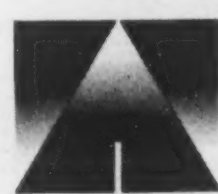
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Utah CONTINUED

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$86,648,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services . \$39,107,000
National Science Foundation . \$11,168,000
Department of Defense . \$24,126,000
Department of Agriculture . \$2,649,000
Department of Energy . \$4,742,000

Largest endowment:

University of Utah . \$55,752,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Utah . \$34,830,000
Utah State University . \$10,540,000
Dixie College . \$1,527,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Repertory Dance Theatre at the University of Utah performs more than 200 historical and modern dance works by choreographers from around the country. The theater was founded by the university and the Rockefeller Foundation in 1966.

★ Brigham Young University has a large population of multilingual students. They learned the languages, especially Asian ones, when they served abroad as Mormon missionaries before attending college.

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the A.A.U.P. investigating team.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

VERMONT's long private-college tradition continues to have a great impact on higher education in the Green Mountain State. Lately, though, the weakening economy has been a more powerful influence.

Hit by a recession that is battering all of New England, Vermont has found itself unable to provide its public colleges and universities with the kind of generous budgets they enjoyed during the regional boom of the mid-1980's.

The belt tightening comes at a time when legislators are making greater demands on public institutions to use new technologies, like the state's educational television network, to serve students in rural regions.

Four-year institutions and community colleges operated by the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees are especially hard hit by the tight budgets. They rely more heavily on state support than does the University of Vermont, which receives less than 15 per cent of its funds from the state.

The university, Vermont's premier educational institution and its land-grant college, has an unusual relationship with the state. It was founded as a private institution and began receiving state funds only in 1955. It is governed by its own Board of Trustees. The university is often regarded as elitist because of its high tuition and popularity among wealthy non-Vermonters. Its legal maneuvering to thwart a unionization effort by faculty members has inflamed some lawmakers.

The hostility in the capital, Montpelier, and in the university's hometown of Burlington dissipated significantly in 1990 when university leaders tried to be more responsive to legislative and local concerns.

Private colleges enroll about a third of Vermont's college students and rely heavily on the state's student-aid programs. They also are attuned to political trends and have not shied away from lobbying for more state financial aid. Bennington, Middlebury, and St. Michael's Colleges are among the state's leading liberal-arts institutions. Middlebury's foreign-language programs and Bennington's innovative curriculum emphasizing independent study are nationally known.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 567,000 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.0%
18 to 24 11.6%
25 to 34 18.5%
35 and older 45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 0.3%
Black 0.2%
White 99.1%
Other and unknown 0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) . . . 0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school . 71.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college . 34.7%
At least 4 years of college . . . 19.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,399

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 6,206
2000-01 (estimate) 7,301

New GED diploma recipients: 1,060

High-school dropout rate: 21.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Madeleine M. Kunin (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judith B. Stephany, Pavilion Office Building, Montpelier 05602; (802) 828-3333

U.S. Senators: James M. Jeffords (R), term ends 1995; Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative: 0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Peter Smith (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 16 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 75 Democrats, 75 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 4
Public 2-year institutions 2

Private 4-year institutions 13
Private 2-year institutions 3
Total 22

Vocational institutions: 11

Statewide coordinating board:

Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission
Pavilion Building
109 State Street
Montpelier 05602
(802) 828-2376
Suzanne A. Villanti, executive director

Private-college association:

Association of Vermont Independent Colleges
9170 Shaw Mansion Road
Waterbury Center 05677
(802) 244-5586
Judy P. Rosenstreich, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 660
At private institutions 673

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 25.8%
At private institutions 30.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 63.1%
At private institutions 57.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$35,520
At public 2-year institutions . \$27,525
At private 4-year institutions \$30,670
At private 2-year institutions \$22,235

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions . . 15,762
At public 2-year institutions . . 4,205
At private 4-year institutions . . 12,383
At private 2-year institutions . . 2,117
Undergraduate 30,590
First-time freshmen 6,918
Graduate 3,522
Professional 355
American Indian 98
Asian 407
Black 277
Hispanic 234
White 32,953
Foreign 498
Total 34,467

Enrollment highlights:

Women 57.2%
Full-time 68.7%
Minority 3.0%
Foreign 1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 16.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions . . 3.2%
At public 2-year institutions . . 1.3%
At private 4-year institutions . . 3.6%
At private 2-year institutions . . 1.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 1,149
Bachelor's 4,273
Master's 830
Doctorate 45
Professional 98

Residence of new students: State residents made up 43% of all freshmen enrolled in Vermont; 63% of all Vermont residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 62% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$3,641
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$2,210
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$10,928
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$5,979

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$188,112,000
Private institutions	\$150,689,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$59,936,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$11,172,000;	
10,806 awards	
Non-need-based: None	
Other: \$212,000	

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

George H. Davis, University of Vermont: \$125,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$36,815,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.4%
State and local governments ..	6.2%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	11.8%
Other	4.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$4,373,000
GI Bill	\$725,000
Pell Grants	\$8,446,000

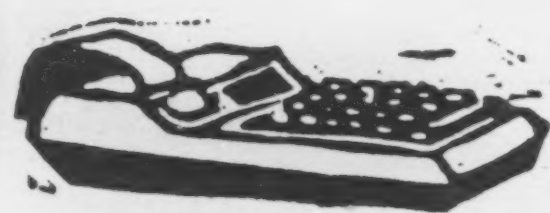
Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$28,244,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services ..	\$21,465,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,649,000
Department of Defense	\$355,000
Department of Agriculture	\$2,831,000
Department of Energy	\$242,000

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College ... \$216,920,000



Top fund raisers:

University of Vermont ..	\$11,829,000
Middlebury College	\$10,537,000
Norwich University	\$2,619,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Vermont is home to the Pringle Herbarium, housing more than 300,000 specimens of dried plants from all over the country. The herbarium—started at the university by Cyrus Guernsey Pringle in 1902—includes plant specimens dating back to 1820.

★ Trustees at Middlebury College in the spring of 1990 ordered the college's six fraternities to admit women or face loss of their charters. All six fraternities, which are now called houses, have agreed to admit women. The trustees took the action after a special committee recommended the abolition of the fraternity system.

★ In 1819 Alden Partridge founded the American Literary, Scien-

tific, and Military Academy in Norwich. The first private technical and military school in the world, it is now Norwich University.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

VIRGINIA, home of several of the nation's oldest universities, is the center of some of the most innovative thinking and policy making in American higher education.

Governors have been doing much of that thinking. In the early 1980's, Charles S. Robb pushed for higher faculty salaries. As the decade came to a close, Gerald L. Baliles promoted general education and college courses in foreign languages and foreign cultures.

Those efforts may pale beside the actions taken by Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat who took office in January. Already Mr. Wilder has put a lid on tuition increases, ordered colleges to use existing funds if they want to start new academic programs, and pressured colleges to divest their portfolios of stocks in companies with ties to South Africa.

He has also demanded that colleges prepare policies to fight racism and sexism on campus and present them to him for approval. The demand is a reflection of the state's uneven progress in recruiting minority students, particularly at its predominantly white campuses.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Wilder has shown little reverence for Virginia's strong tradition of campus autonomy.

A notable exception, however, has been his reluctance to intervene in the controversy over the Virginia Military Institute, which is being sued by the U.S. Justice Department because the state-supported institution does not admit women.

The institute's loyal alumni are among the most politically influential in the state. They are also generous: The V.M.I. Foundation has the largest endowment per student of any public institution in the nation. Two of the state's other prestigious institutions, the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary, are among the top 10 institutions in that ranking.

Virginia has also been a leader in the movement to assess what college students learn and has won praise for a new, imaginative strategy for overall long-range planning. Both efforts were guided by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, whose studies are respected across the country.

The planning strategy, prepared by the so-called Commission on the University of the 21st Century, requires institutions to justify increases in their budgets. They must also show the General Assembly how they intend to respond to technological changes and the new educational demands of the emerging global economy. The strategy is also supposed to guide the state in planning to meet an expected surge in college enrollments in the next 10 years.

The council has some influence with the legislature, but the individual Boards of Visitors of the

four-year institutions retain considerable power. The State Board for Community Colleges governs two-year institutions, many of which have seen remarkable enrollment increases in recent years.

Historically black institutions in the state include Virginia State and Norfolk State Universities, which are public, and Hampton University, which is private. Other private institutions include the University of Richmond and Liberty University, which is best known for its ties to the televangelist Jerry Falwell.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,098,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	45.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.3%
Black	18.9%
White	79.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race) ..	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school ..	62.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college ..	34.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$18,970

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	66,015
2000-01 (estimate)	82,897

New GED diploma recipients: 8,446

High-school dropout rate: 28.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: L. Douglas Wilder (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Karen J. Petersen, P.O. Box 1475, Richmond 23212; (804) 786-3586

U.S. Senators: Charles S. Robb (D), term ends 1995; John W. Warner (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 5 Democrats, 5 Republicans

Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rick Boucher (D), Lewis F. Payne, Jr. (D), Jim Olin (D), Stan Parris (R), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), D. French Slaughter, Jr. (R), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 40 Republicans, 2 Independents

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 165



Statewide coordinating board:

State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:

Council of Independent Colleges
in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
118 East Main Street
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Virginia Community College System

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	7,421
At private institutions	2,069

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.0%
At private institutions	33.6%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	53.7%
At private institutions	52.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$40,038
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$30,747
At private 4-year institutions ..	\$29,758
At private 2-year institutions ..	\$20,173

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions ..	154,165
At public 2-year institutions ..	116,207
At private 4-year institutions ..	47,766
At private 2-year institutions ..	3,078
Undergraduate	276,339
First-time freshmen	50,768
Graduate	38,829
Professional	6,048
American Indian	738
Asian	9,032
Black	44,164
Hispanic	3,783
White	257,686
Foreign	5,813
Total	321,216

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	56.9%
Minority	18.3%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions ..	18.1%
At public 2-year institutions ..	16.9%
At private 4-year institutions ..	21.0%
At private 2-year institutions ..	36.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,192
Bachelor's	25,149
Master's	6,056
Doctorate	746
Professional	1,699

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Virginia; 78% of all Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 895 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 58% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions ..	\$2,532
At public 2-year institutions ..	\$813

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Virginia CONTINUED

At private 4-year institutions . \$7,238
At private 2-year institutions . \$4,409

Expenditures:
Public institutions . . . \$1,825,156,000
Private institutions . . . \$387,455,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,107,480,000
Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$8,284,000; 9,700 awards
Non-need-based: \$18,089,000;
16,723 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: \$104,621 from state plus \$43,058 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$234,887,000

Sources:
Federal government 55.1%
State and local governments . . 18.0%
Industry 8.4%
The institution itself 13.8%
Other 4.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$18,810,000
GI Bill \$23,293,000
Pell Grants \$76,924,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$126,596,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . . \$62,956,000
National Science Foundation \$13,327,000

Department of Defense . \$10,061,000
Department of Agriculture \$7,426,000
Department of Energy . . . \$6,221,000

Largest endowment:
University of Virginia . \$446,476,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Virginia . . \$47,575,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University . \$27,779,000
College of William and Mary \$13,362,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Virginia has contributed \$15,000 to a rape-crisis center near its campus because about 20 per cent of the center's clients are students.

★ Christopher Newport College has a touch of Japan on its campus: a replica of a 17th-century tea-house. The building was a gift from a Japanese newspaper and a securities company.

★ Thomas Jefferson, who considered the creation of the University of Virginia one of his greatest achievements, opposed the awarding of degrees as "artificial embellishments." However, in 1831, six years after the university opened and five years after Jefferson's death, the university abandoned his no-degree policy.

★ Officials of Liberty University began mandatory drug testing of students in the 1989 academic year—the first such effort at an American college or university.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia is the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

Washington

WASHINGTON STATE would probably have enough room in its six public four-year colleges to handle its predicted increase in enrollments—if the institutions were in the right places.

But only the University of Washington, the state's premier research institution, and Evergreen State College are located near populous areas: Seattle and Olympia are seeing tremendous population growth.

Those regions, along with Vancouver, the Puget Sound area, and Spokane, are also places where the state's prospective minority, part-time, and other non-traditional students are concentrated.

The state has addressed the problem with a plan to develop six new branch campuses in the next 20 years. But lawmakers did not provide as much start-up money as was sought by the three sponsoring institutions, the University of Washington and Washington State and Central Washington Universities. And with the Legislature's history of fiscal conservatism, some college leaders worry that lawmakers are not yet willing to provide budgets that adequately support the new institutions and maintain quality on existing campuses.

The economy has been buoyed, however, by a resurgence in the aerospace industry and the state's growing role as a center for international trade.

Education has been a priority for Gov. Booth Gardner, a soft-spoken Democrat who is in his second term. The Governor has made elementary and secondary education the focus of his legislative programs, which in 1990 included a dramatic change in the state's teacher-preparation requirements.

The new law, which is being phased in, eliminates education as an undergraduate major and requires teachers to obtain a master's degree within seven years of completing college or lose their teaching certification.

This year Mr. Gardner is chairman of two national organizations with education concerns: the National Governors' Association and the Education Commission of the States.

Washington's relatively new Higher Education Coordinating Board has also begun to assume more authority in policy making. One of its biggest projects is to oversee the state's new requirement that colleges develop programs to assess how well their students are being taught. However, institutional boards and the State Board for Community Colleges, which oversees a network of 27 two-year institutions, retain considerable autonomy.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,761,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.5%
18 to 24 10.2%
25 to 34 18.9%
35 and older 45.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 1.5%

Asian 2.7%
Black 2.6%
White 91.7%
Other and unknown 1.5%
Hispanic (may be any race) . . . 2.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school . 77.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college . 40.2%
At least 4 years of college . . . 19.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,640

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate) 45,691
2000-01 (estimate) 59,201

New GED diploma recipients: 10,363

High-school dropout rate: 22.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Ronn Robinson, 300 Insurance Building, Mail Stop AQ44, Olympia 98504; (206) 586-0820

U. S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Slade Gorton (R), term ends 1995

U. S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Jim McDermott (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D), Jolene Unsoeld (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 63 Democrats, 35 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 6
Public 2-year institutions 27
Private 4-year institutions 20
Private 2-year institutions 2
Total 55

Vocational institutions: 143

State coordinating board:

Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way, GV-11
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
Ann Daley, executive director

Private-college association:

Washington Friends of Higher Education
Westland Building, Suite 265
100 South King Street
Seattle 98104
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 5,236
At private institutions 1,214

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 26.0%
At private institutions 28.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 74.6%
At private institutions 58.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . \$37,295
At public 2-year institutions . \$29,267
At private 4-year institutions \$30,417
At private 2-year institutions . n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions . . 78,070
At public 2-year institutions . . 141,033
At private 4-year institutions . . 32,337
At private 2-year institutions . . 1,648
Undergraduate 231,422
First-time freshmen 72,493
Graduate 18,663
Professional 3,003
American Indian 3,444
Asian 13,492
Black 6,504
Hispanic 4,830
White 219,643
Foreign 5,175
Total 253,088

Enrollment highlights:

Women 55.2%
Full-time 57.8%
Minority 11.4%
Foreign 2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment Down 8.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions . . 12.6%
At public 2-year institutions . . 11.3%
At private 4-year institutions . . 9.3%
At private 2-year institutions . . 9.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 11,664
Bachelor's 17,552
Master's 4,262
Doctorate 576
Professional 898

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 923 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 44% of Washington's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions . . \$1,710
At public 2-year institutions . . . \$802
At private 4-year institutions . . \$8,096
At private 2-year institutions . . \$7,045

Expenditures:

Public institutions . . . \$1,399,780,000
Private institutions . . . \$227,211,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$790,383,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$13,625,000;
19,407 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$511,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: \$105,370 from state plus \$48,350 from private donations

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$242,054,000

Sources:
Federal government 75.0%
State and local governments . . . 2.2%
Industry 8.2%
The institution itself 11.5%
Other 3.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$13,595,000
GI Bill \$22,771,000
Pell Grants \$83,894,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$200,888,000

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Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$119,739,000
National Science Foundation	\$27,134,000
Department of Defense	\$23,937,000
Department of Agriculture	\$8,524,000
Department of Energy	\$7,782,000

Largest endowment:	
University of Washington	\$147,978,000

Top fund raisers:	
University of Washington	\$76,411,000
Seattle University	\$5,013,000
Gonzaga University	\$4,960,000

MISCELLANY

★ Seventeen veteran and retired faculty members at Whitworth College have been the beneficiaries of an anonymous alumnus who has invited them to take trips, with their spouses, anywhere in the world—on his tab. The donor, known only as the "Mystery Man," covers all travel expenses and hotel costs and sometimes adds \$1,000 in spending money.

★ Washington State University's partner-accommodation fund helps spouses and homosexual partners of faculty members find research or teaching jobs at the institution.

★ Western Washington University has one of the country's most highly regarded collections of outdoor sculpture. In the collection, which includes 20 large sculptures and several smaller pieces, are works by some of the most important—and controversial—contemporary sculptors.

★ Governor Gardner has served as an administrator at two business schools. He was assistant to the dean of the Harvard Business School and director of the School of Business and Economics at the University of Puget Sound.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

West Virginia

THANKS to a sweeping reorganization, higher education in West Virginia today looks different from the way it appeared in the 1980's, but many of its critical problems remain.

The new structure, engineered by Gov. Gaston Caperton, a Democrat, was designed to help the state use its scarce resources more efficiently. The reform eliminated a statewide Board of Regents that had been considered ineffective and replaced it with two new boards: One governs the research universities and professional schools that make up the new University of West Virginia System; the other oversees operations of the state's two-year and four-year colleges. Paul Marion, formerly chancellor of higher education in Arkansas, has recently assumed the same position at the State College System. Charles W. Manning, previously executive vice-chancellor for the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, is the new university chancellor.

Still to be overcome are the deep-rooted economic and cultural traditions that hamper educational progress. West Virginia is poor, and its coal-mining economy will be further hurt in the future because federal laws to reduce air pollution will require power plants to use low-sulfur coal found in other regions.

Moreover, West Virginia ranks among the lowest in the nation in the number of high-school graduates who go on to college. So there is little grassroots political support in the state for higher education, although West Virginia University is popular in many quarters because of the recent successes of the its football team.

West Virginia colleges have also repeatedly been criticized for trying to add to their own turf rather than coordinating their programs with other institutions.

The university also holds the dubious honor of inspiring a new federal law that affects how universities lobby Congress for funds. After it won a federal grant with the much-publicized help of a Washington lobbying firm, West Virginia's powerful Senator, Robert C. Byrd, pushed through a law that requires universities to report their relationships with private lobbyists and bars institutions from using federal grant money to pay lobbying fees.

Most private higher education in West Virginia comprises religiously affiliated institutions, including Bethany College, which has taken the lead in the state's effort to improve college-going rates. The college pledged in March to increase the number of West Virginians attending the institution by 25 per cent within the next decade and challenged other institutions to match that effort.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,857,000 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.9%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	16.4%
35 and older	47.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	3.3%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	20.4%
At least 4 years of college	10.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,529

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	21,629
2000-01 (estimate)	17,894

New GED diploma recipients: 3,004

High-school dropout rate: 22.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gaston Caperton (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Stephen E. Haid, 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, No. 700, Charleston 25301; (304) 348-2440

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1995; John D. Rockefeller, IV (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick Joe Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)

Legislature: Senate, 30 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 80 Democrats, 20 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 52

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of West Virginia System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-4016
Charles W. Manning, chancellor

West Virginia State College System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-4016
Paul Marion, chancellor

Private-college association:

West Virginia Association of Independent Colleges
1106 Security Building
102 Capitol Street
Charleston 25301
(304) 345-5525
Robert F. Prather, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Marshall University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,031
At private institutions	381

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	39.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.1%
At private institutions	54.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,825
At public 2-year institutions	\$23,644
At private 4-year institutions	\$23,520
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,248

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	60,733
At public 2-year institutions	9,648
At private 4-year institutions	7,488
At private 2-year institutions	2,510
Undergraduate	70,143
First-time freshmen	16,569
Graduate	8,948
Professional	1,288
American Indian	119
Asian	577
Black	2,876
Hispanic	335
White	75,128
Foreign	1,344
Total	80,379

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.5%
Full-time	65.7%
Minority	4.9%

Foreign 1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 1.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.2%
At public 2-year institutions	2.5%
At private 4-year institutions	5.9%
At private 2-year institutions	6.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,419
Bachelor's	7,260
Master's	1,824
Doctorate	131
Professional	308

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,591
At public 2-year institutions	\$803
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,197
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,554

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$376,293,000
Private institutions	\$73,716,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$251,505,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,272,000; 5,500 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$6,605,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: \$104,572 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$30,418,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.4%
State and local governments	3.5%
Industry	2.6%
The institution itself	36.9%
Other	4.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$7,744,000
GI Bill	\$2,948,000
Pell Grants	\$36,770,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$14,204,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$4,631,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,168,000
Department of Defense	\$1,028,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,037,000
Department of Energy	\$1,136,000

Largest endowment:

Bethany College	\$24,134,000
West Virginia University	\$10,447,000
Marshall University	\$7,126,000
Bethany College	\$4,808,000

MISCELLANY

★ A consortium of universities operates the collection of radio telescopes in Green Bank. The National Science Foundation, which

Continued on Following Page

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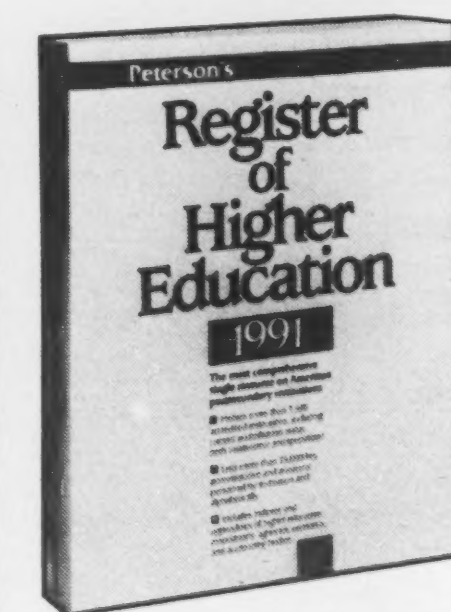
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West Virginia CONTINUED

finances the operation of the instruments by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, is building a state-of-the-art, 100-meter radio telescope there that is estimated to cost \$75-million.

★ West Virginia's colleges and universities have received many major federal grants, frequently with the assistance of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat who has served as Senate Majority Leader and is chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

★ The Personal Rapid Transit System—a driverless, computer-directed rail system that connects the campus of West Virginia University with downtown Morgantown—was set up by the Department of Transportation in 1979 as a national research and demonstration project.

★ Some dispute exists over the oldest college in West Virginia. Marshall University and West Liberty State College were both founded in 1837. But Bethany College says those two institutions did not become baccalaureate-degree granting institutions until years later. Bethany believes its 1840 charter makes it the oldest institution of higher education in the state.

Wisconsin

WISCONSIN has a long history of supporting higher education. The flagship Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin System is among the nation's most respected public institutions.

But the state's populist traditions and a more recent push for tax relief are creating worrisome financial dilemmas for the giant 26-campus system.

The Legislature is under pressure to increase spending on local schools and services, so that property taxes can be reduced. Many higher-education leaders fear that a restructuring of the tax system will drain state resources previously available to public colleges.

Other strategies to ease the financial crunch, such as enrollment limits or higher tuitions, have been resisted by lawmakers.

The Legislature has not been shy about using its power to influence higher-education policy when its members feel the university leadership has not been responsive enough. That inclination recently led to a law that requires public colleges to provide students with statistics about sexual assault and rape on campuses, and to a recommendation that they require students to take ethnic-sensitivity courses.

The system has undertaken a campaign to increase its number of minority faculty members and has enacted an anti-harassment policy in response to several racial incidents. The policy, which was instituted by the Board of Regents, is being challenged by a group of students and an instructor, who say it violates their rights to free speech.

The regents govern most of public higher education, including two-year colleges. A separate Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education governs other postsecondary institutions.

Private institutions include liberal-arts colleges, such as Lawrence University, and research institutions, such as Marquette University. Recently they have become more active in campaigns to increase state financial aid and to be included in other state programs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,867,000 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.9%
White	94.5%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	69.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.2%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,759

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	55,021
2000-01 (estimate)	59,529

New GED diploma recipients: 2,660

High-school dropout rate: 15.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy G. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-1212

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; Herbert Kohl (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R), Toby Roth (R)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 13 Republicans, 2 vacancies; House, 55 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	28
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 99

Statewide coordinating board:

University of Wisconsin System
1720 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Kenneth A. Shaw, president

Private-college association:

Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
25 West Main Street, Suite 583
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Robert E. McCarthy, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	7,960
At private institutions	1,476

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.9%
At private institutions	30.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.8%
At private institutions	62.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,780
At public 2-year institutions	\$32,285
At private 4-year institutions	\$31,090
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	151,146
At public 2-year institutions	90,712
At private 4-year institutions	42,211
At private 2-year institutions	1,158
Undergraduate	256,235
First-time freshmen	54,094
Graduate	25,345
Professional	3,647
American Indian	1,897
Asian	4,033
Black	9,060
Hispanic	3,497
White	261,147
Foreign	5,593
Total	285,227

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	65.8%
Minority	6.6%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	7.7%
At private 4-year institutions	8.2%
At private 2-year institutions	18.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,570
Bachelor's	25,057
Master's	5,479
Doctorate	812
Professional	988

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,861
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,160
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,615
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,001

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,754,395,000
Private institutions	\$373,533,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$795,383,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$39,181,000;
50,575 awards

Non-need-based: None
Other: \$1,879,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: \$112,630 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$325,266,000

Sources:
Federal government 58.3%
State and local governments .. 16.6%
Industry 4.6%
The institution itself 13.8%
Other 6.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$16,153,000
GI Bill \$9,827,000
Pell Grants \$116,259,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$162,145,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services .. \$93,376,000
National Science Foundation \$21,417,000
Department of Defense .. \$9,333,000
Department of Agriculture \$8,062,000
Department of Energy .. \$14,919,000

Largest endowment:
University of Wisconsin Foundation \$97,849,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Wisconsin at Madison \$102,233,000
Marquette University ... \$16,100,000
Lawrence University \$8,494,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin has voted to allow the Reserve Officers Training Corps to remain on the campus despite objections of faculty members and students that it discriminates against homosexuals.

★ Alverno College is a pioneer in the effort to assess student learning and institutional effectiveness. To graduate, students at the Roman Catholic women's college must prove they are competent in eight "abilities": communication, analysis, problem solving, valuing, social interaction, taking responsibility for the global environment, effective citizenship, and aesthetic response.

★ Grilling hamburgers and french-frying potatoes are among the tasks for undergraduates at the Burger King Fast Food Laboratory, a training facility for students in the hotel- and restaurant-management program at the University of Wisconsin-Stout.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

WYOMING is the only state with no private non-profit colleges. It is also one of the largest and most sparsely populated states in the union.

The University of Wyoming and the state's seven community col-

leges therefore take seriously their responsibility for making a wide array of educational programs both accessible and affordable.

To fulfill that charge, a corps of university faculty members—nicknamed the Flying Professors—regularly travels rural regions of the state to teach classes. And for many in Wyoming's remotest regions, university personnel also provide family health care.

Because of Wyoming's membership in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, students who want courses not available in the state may take them—at in-state tuition rates—in other Western states.

Wyoming was one of the first states to adopt a prepaid tuition program. The plan applies to both the university and community colleges and is open to parents or other tuition payers from outside the state.

A board of trustees governs the university, while the seven community colleges are run by the Wyoming Community College Commission. There is no overall statewide coordinating board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 475,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 28.6%
18 to 24 10.7%
25 to 34 21.7%
35 and older 38.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.8%
Asian 0.4%
Black 0.7%
White 95.1%
Other and unknown 2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 5.2%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school .. 77.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college .. 37.9%
At least 4 years of college 17.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,135

New high-school graduates in:
1990-91 (estimate) 5,896
2000-01 (estimate) 5,658

New GED diploma recipients: 1,025

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Jane Sabes, Herschler Building, 4th Floor East Wing, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7574

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1991; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Craig Thomas (R)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 23 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 1
Public 2-year institutions 7
Private 4-year institutions 0
Private 2-year institutions 1
Total 9

Vocational institutions: 14

Statewide coordinating boards:
University of Wyoming
Box 3434, University Station
Laramie 82071
(307) 766-4121
Terry P. Roark, president

Wyoming Community College
Commission
Herschler Building, 2nd Floor West
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7763
James Meznek, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 933
At private institutions n/a



Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 26.5%
At private institutions n/a

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 66.9%
At private institutions n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions .. \$37,053
At public 2-year institutions .. \$27,889
At private 4-year institutions ... n/a
At private 2-year institutions ... n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 10,773
At public 2-year institutions .. 15,138
At private 4-year institutions 0
At private 2-year institutions ... 629
Undergraduate 24,694
First-time freshmen 6,019
Graduate 1,640
Professional 206

American Indian 376
Asian 82
Black 267
Hispanic 646
White 24,668
Foreign 501
Total 26,540

Enrollment highlights:
Women 54.9%
Full-time 59.1%
Minority 5.3%
Foreign 1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 33.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions ... 4.8%
At public 2-year institutions ... 5.5%
At private 4-year institutions ... n/a
At private 2-year institutions ... 6.8%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 1,386
Bachelor's 1,631
Master's 343
Doctorate 73
Professional 69

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Wyoming; 81% of all Wyoming residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. \$1,003
At public 2-year institutions ... \$613
At private 4-year institutions ... n/a
At private 2-year institutions .. \$6,900

Expenditures:
Public institutions \$203,307,000
Private institutions n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$116,183,000
Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$241,000; 531 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: \$113,614 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$20,429,000

Sources:
Federal government \$4.5%
State and local governments ... 5.7%
Industry 8.8%
The institution itself 29.9%
Other 1.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$3,952,000
GI Bill \$1,655,000
Pell Grants \$11,500,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$9,076,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$824,000
National Science Foundation \$3,340,000
Department of Defense .. \$1,237,000
Department of Agriculture \$1,752,000
Department of Energy \$841,000

Largest endowment:
University of Wyoming .. \$42,192,000

Top fund raiser:
University of Wyoming .. \$5,316,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Wyoming and the Northern Arapaho Indian Tribe have pooled funds to create a \$1-million endowment to provide scholarships for about eight Arapaho students each year to attend the university's Laramie campus.

★ At an altitude of 7,200 feet above sea level, the University of Wyoming claims to be the highest university in the nation.

★ The trustees of Western Wyoming College have voted unanimously to ban the possession or consumption of alcohol on the campus, even by students who have reached the state's minimum drinking age of 21.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

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SOURCES & NOTES

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable from state to state, and, in all cases, they were the latest available at press-time.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states is gathered from the decennial census; hence, the latest information is from 1980. The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its annual surveys of colleges and universities one to three years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on academic degrees awarded, for example, cover 1987-88.

Many data that would be useful to educators and policy makers are not available for every state. For example, the Education Department has no state-by-state information on the number of part-time faculty members. Nor does the department collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on service schools and outlying areas that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: estimate of resident population as of July 1, 1989

Age distribution:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: estimate of resident population as of July 1, 1989

Racial and ethnic distribution:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980

Educational attainment of adults:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980
NOTE: Figures cover those 25 years and older.

Per-capita personal income:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1989

New high-school graduates:

SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
NOTE: Projections of the number of graduates in 1990-91 and 2000-01 were made in May 1988.

New GED diploma recipients:

SOURCE: American Council on Education
DATE: 1989
NOTE: General Education Development diplomas are high-school equivalency certificates awarded to high-school dropouts who pass the GED test.

High-school dropout rate:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1988
NOTE: The figures cover public schools only, and are calculated by dividing the number of high-school graduates by the ninth-grade enrollment four years earlier. They are adjusted for interstate migration.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:

SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education adviser:

SOURCES: Education Commission of the States; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

U.S. Senators:

SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:

SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:

SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of state legislatures as of November 1989.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

Vocational institutions:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figure includes public, private non-profit, and private for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer post-secondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
NOTE: These organizations are responsible for planning for public colleges and universities. Some boards also have governing authority. Those that do are indicated in the state narratives.

Private-college association:

SOURCES: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1990
NOTE: The A.A.U.P. censures institutions when it finds that they have violated its standards of academic freedom and tenure. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in appointment, promotion, and tenure decisions. The standards are included in the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure, which was developed by the A.A.U.P. and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by more than 100 other academic organizations. Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except for those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of August 1990

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members; proportion who are women; and proportion with tenure:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures cover full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts only. The figures are based on reports of those institutions that responded to the department's faculty-salary survey. Because not all colleges completed the survey, the totals are lower than figures appearing in other department tables. The tenure figures cover only those colleges that have a system of tenure.

Average pay of full-time professors:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on nine-month contracts only.

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: Undergraduate enrollment includes first-time freshman enrollment, which is also shown separately. The full definitions of the racial and ethnic categories are as follows: American Indian and Alaskan native; Asian and Pacific Islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Foreign students are non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis.

Enrollment highlights:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The change in enrollment covers Fall 1978 to Fall 1988. All other figures cover Fall 1988. All proportions are based on total enrollment with one exception: The proportion of students who are minority-group members covers only U.S. citizens.

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988

Degrees awarded:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88

Residence of new students:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: The figures cover freshmen only.

Test scores:

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education; College Board
DATES: 1989 for A.C.T.; 1990 for S.A.T.
NOTE: The A.C.T.—American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment—is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The S.A.T.—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures cover undergraduate charges and are weighted by Fall 1988 full-time-equivalent undergraduate enrollment. The figures for public institutions represent charges to state residents.

Expenditures:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not

include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees or appropriations from local governments.

State spending on student aid:

SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: "Need-based" aid covers scholarships awarded on the basis of a student's financial situation. "Non-need-based" aid includes scholarships given to reward meritorious students, to encourage students to major in particular disciplines, and to reduce the difference in tuition costs between public and private institutions. The category of "other" aid includes spending for work-study, loan-forgiveness, and loan programs. The statistics cover aid to both undergraduate and graduate students. The figures include most of the money that states spend on student financial aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: 1989-90 or 1990-91, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of Fall 1988 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1988
NOTE: Figures cover spending in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: Fiscal year 1989

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1988
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated. Figures include only spending for science and engineering projects, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Largest endowment:

SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1989

Top fund raisers:

SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,132 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private contributions to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions may be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A microbiologist hopes to persuade his colleagues that oil-eating bacteria can clean up spills: Page A5.

Security at labs is being bolstered by universities to protect researchers who are threatened by animal-rights activists: Page A16.

A non-traditional, interdisciplinary graduate program at Chicago's Columbia College enables artists to broaden their horizons: Page A17.

A Congressional report that blasts universities and the N.I.H. for mishandling claims of scientific misconduct ignores the progress many institutions have made, some college officials say; some researchers praise its recommendations: Page A25.

The growth of a foundation that organizes corporate scholarship programs reflects the business world's concern for education: Page A37.

The average score on the A.C.T. remained unchanged in 1989-90; the average scores of many minority students increased slightly: Page A39.

A conference on multiculturalism brought disquieting lessons on stereotypes to its participants: Page A39.

A coach who also directs an institute on athletics at the U. of Chicago says sports can be used to keep youths in school: Page A42.

Soviet scientists have warned the government to reinvigorate the study of science or face long-term academic stagnation: Page A45.

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NEW HEALTH POLICY

NIH to Require Researchers to Include Women in Studies; Female Cardiologist Is Top Candidate to Direct Institutes

NIH Head

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

WASHINGTON

Biomedical researchers reacted enthusiastically last week to reports that Bernadine P. Healy, a Cleveland cardiologist, had emerged as the leading candidate to become director of the National Institutes of Health. Anti-abortion activists, however, immediately said they would not support her nomination.

The researchers said that the appointment of an N.I.H. director was long overdue and that Dr. Healy, if she were nominated and gained Senate confirmation, would be an effective leader of the agency.

They said she was held in high regard for her work both in the laboratory and on public panels addressing issues in biomedical research. They also said she had taken strong positions on some of the most im-

portant and difficult topics now facing the institutes.

Researchers noted, for example, that Dr. Healy had endorsed federal support of research on fetal-tissue transplantation and had urged scientists and research institutions to adopt stronger policies to prevent conflict of interest in research.

In addition, researchers welcomed the idea of nominating a woman to the director's post at a time when N.I.H. was being accused of giving short shrift to women's health issues. Dr. Healy, who would be the

Continued on Page A33

Congress Should Not Restrict Arts-Grant Content, Panels Say

Members of 2 key panels agreed last week that Congress should not restrict the content of U.S.-aided arts and humanities studies: Page A25.

Women in Studies

By DAVID L. WHEELER

BETHESDA, MD.

Under pressure from Congress, the National Institutes of Health have begun to require scientists to include more female subjects in medical research and are setting up an office to make sure its research addresses women's health needs.

Instead of merely encouraging scientists to seek an appropriate balance of men and women in pools of subjects, as N.I.H. has done in the past, the institutes have started insisting that scientists include women in their research unless it involves a disease that affects only men. The change was announced in a guide for scientists who propose research projects to the N.I.H. and in a meeting with members of Congress here last week.

Congressional critics of the N.I.H. have
Continued on Page A32

Crisis in the Persian Gulf Disrupts Researchers' Projects

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

James J. Riley, an environmental researcher at the University of Arizona, might be in Kuwait right now, but for his daughter's wedding.

A senior research scientist at the university's environmental-research laboratory, Mr. Riley, with his wife and son, had been in the country for two years, working with scientists at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. They had set up a research farm on which they were testing the performance of a particular variety of plant—a halophyte, which tolerates irrigation by sea water—that the Kuwaitis hoped to introduce into their harsh environment.

Although the experiment had another year to run, Mr. Riley was scheduled to return to the University of Arizona in early summer. He planned to stay in touch with

the project from there, going back to Kuwait for a few visits over the course of the year. But this season's crop was late in maturing, and he might have stayed an extra month or more to see it through, except that his daughter was getting married in mid-July. He left Kuwait on July 1, just a month before the Iraqi invasion.

Mr. Riley has had no communication with his colleagues in Kuwait since then and does not know what may have happened to them or to their research project. He has heard secondhand that the institute's facilities were ransacked.

Mr. Riley is one of an uncounted number of American and other researchers whose work in the Persian Gulf region has been disrupted, if not terminated, by the current crisis there. Archaeological digs have been

Continued on Page A8



James J. Riley, examining a type of halophyte: "This certainly is going to change not only our own research, but the whole region for the long haul."

Michigan's 'Higher-Education Mall' Viewed as a Model for Other Communities

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

CLINTON TOWNSHIP, MICH.

The State of Michigan told Albert L. Lorenzo it couldn't afford to build a university to serve Macomb County's 700,000 residents, so he proposed an alternative: What if the community provided the classrooms and the administrative infrastructure? Would a university provide the academic staff?

Now that alternative—a higher-education center at which county residents will be able to earn undergraduate degrees from five different institutions—is under construction. And Mr. Lorenzo, who is president of Macomb Community College, is being lauded by Michigan business and higher-education leaders as a visionary.



Albert Lorenzo: "I don't want to pretend it's as good as a main campus. But it's going to be a lot better than a typical extension campus."

Outside Michigan, people are calling Mr. Lorenzo's plan a model for other communities that hope to encourage more community-college students and graduates to complete four-year degrees. The center, which is scheduled to open in the fall of 1991, also demonstrates how two-year colleges can gain more money and influence in communities that abhor taxes, and how the colleges use that clout to gain the cooperation of four-year institutions.

At the center, students who complete their lower-division studies at Macomb Community College and other community colleges in the area will be able to complete bachelor's-degree programs. A total of 11 programs will be offered, and most stu-

Continued on Page A26

MARGINALIA

Quotation attributed by the *Harvard Alumni Gazette* to Derek Bok, president of Harvard University:

"We have to take the long view at Harvard. We've existed for over 350 years, and we plan on existing for at least another 350. So as we look at the endowment, what we have to do is to balance the needs of the president against the needs of the future."

"As usual," writes the university president who clipped this item for us, "Derek Bok speaks for all of us."

Left over from last spring: a sign on doors at Wichita State University:

COMMENCEMENT
CEREMONY
IN PROGRESS

NO ATHLETES PERMITTED
IN THE ARENA

Another holdover: a memo to commencement participants at Pembroke State University:

"FACULTY, ADMINISTRATION & BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Will robe in the Green Room, second floor of the Performing Arts Center. Stage curtains will be closed and faculty will then take their seats on stage as indicated by rank."

Fair is fair.

"I feel extremely fortunate to be able to be a teacher," says a history professor quoted in *The University of Connecticut Bulletin*. "I always feel that I may be giving my students something. If I'm lucky, they always give me something in the way of incite or inspiration."

That's the way students are, y'know.

News item in *Science*:

"In today's tight fiscal climate, congressmen are apparently thinking twice about funding the Human Genome Initiative at the pace originally planned. . . . The House Appropriations Committee voted to give the project \$71 million—\$42 million less than the \$108 million the administration had requested."

Let's give a little something to the Arithmetic Initiative, while we're at it.

From *Amnesty Education Newsletter*, a publication from the chancellor's office at the California Community Colleges:

"Smorgasbord offerings of classes to students must drop, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges says. . . .

"The community colleges still need \$70 million to trigger the second round of AB 11725 reforms, he added.

"Reform, he reminded his audience, is just the starting pint."

We'll drink to that.

—C.G.

In Brief

3 Students Are Killed in Fire at Berkeley

BERKELEY, CAL.—Three students at the University of California at Berkeley were killed in a fire that destroyed a fraternity house near the campus.

Two other students were injured in the nighttime blaze, and 15 more were forced to flee the inferno.

The victims were identified as Ryan Hamilton, 19, and Robert Sciutto, 21, both members of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and Natalia James, 19, a visitor to the two-story, wood-frame house.

Many of the fraternity's 34 members are on the university's water-polo team and were away on a trip at the time of the fire, university officials said.

Damage was estimated at \$2-million. The cause of the blaze is under investigation, fire officials said.

Trial Begins in Lawsuit on Copyright Violations

NEW YORK—Arguments began in Federal District Court here last week in a \$1-million lawsuit brought by eight publishers against the Kinko's photocopying chain.

The publishers sued Kinko's Graphics Corporation last year for copyright violation, claiming that two Kinko's stores had illegally reproduced "substantial portions" of 12 books in anthologies produced for professors at Columbia University, the New School for Social Research, and

New York University. Neither the professors nor their institutions were sued.

Lawyers for Kinko's are expected to argue that permissions systems now in use hamstring teaching and research.

The case is expected to continue through next month.

St. John's Reviews Cases of 3 Suspended in Assault

JAMAICA, N.Y.—Following a judge's decision to drop the indictments against three students

Xavier U. Chemist Named Professor of the Year

WASHINGTON

A member of the chemistry department at Xavier University of Louisiana has been named the 1990 "Professor of the Year" by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

J W Carmichael, Jr. (right), a professor at Xavier since 1970, insists on teaching only freshman chemistry courses.

In an interview, Mr. Carmichael said that too often the "best teachers" are assigned upper-level courses to teach—the opposite, he said, of what should happen. The best professors, he said, should teach freshmen who need competent instruction to spark their interest and prepare them for advanced courses.

At Xavier, Mr. Carmichael has focused on recruiting stu-



XAVIER U. OF LOUISIANA

dents into the sciences. He created a summer program called SOAR—Stress on Analytical Reasoning—which prepares high-school juniors and seniors for college-level sci-

ence courses. Before joining the Xavier faculty, he taught for five years at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Mr. Carmichael earned a bachelor's degree at Eastern New Mexico University, and his master's and Ph.D. at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Mr. Carmichael was selected from a group of 537 professors nominated for the award. He will receive a \$10,000 cash prize from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This year the foundation doubled its usual \$5,000 award to celebrate the contest's 10th anniversary. As part of the award, Mr. Carmichael will give a lecture at the Smithsonian Institution sometime early next year.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

Report Laments the 'Disappearance' of the Private Liberal-Arts College

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The private liberal-arts college is "disappearing from the landscape" and only 212 such colleges remain, a new report contends.

While some 600 colleges are considered liberal-arts institutions, only a third of those remain "true" to their educational ideals by focusing on the arts and sciences, says David W. Breneman, a visiting professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who wrote the report.

Hundreds of colleges typically considered liberal-arts institutions are in fact "small professional colleges" that emphasize such fields as business, education, and nursing, he says.

Meeting Student Demands

Those colleges have survived difficult economic times, he says, by changing their traditional liberal-arts curricula to meet student demands for career training.

The diversity of American higher education will be "much reduced" if the remaining liberal-arts colleges succumb to market pressures and change their curricula, says Mr. Breneman, a former president of Kalamazoo College.



KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

David W. Breneman: "They're not liberal-arts colleges anymore, yet they cling tenaciously to that label."

Writing in the current issue of *The College Board Review*, Mr. Breneman urges the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to revise the way it classifies colleges. The classification, which places colleges in one of 10 categories based on the level of degrees they award and their academic missions, is widely used by higher-education researchers. It also is used by *U.S. News &*

World Report in its annual ranking of top colleges.

In its latest classification, published in 1987, the foundation placed 140 private colleges in the Liberal Arts I category. Those colleges have selective admissions policies, are primarily undergraduate, and award more than half of their degrees in the liberal arts.

'Labels Are Out of Whack'

The foundation classified 400 private colleges as Liberal Arts II, a group of undergraduate colleges with less-selective admissions standards. Some 300 of those colleges award less than half of their degrees in the arts and sciences.

Using stricter criteria that eliminated the Liberal Arts I colleges with significant graduate or professional programs and the Liberal Arts II colleges that award less than 40 per cent of their degrees in the liberal arts, Mr. Breneman categorized 129 colleges as Liberal Arts I and just 83 as Liberal Arts II.

"The labels we're using are really out of whack now," Mr. Breneman said in an interview. He said colleges providing profes-

sional training were misleading the public when they called themselves liberal-arts colleges. "They're not liberal-arts colleges anymore," he said, "yet they cling tenaciously to that label."

Meanwhile, the university is distributing brochures to undergraduates, describing sex crimes and advising how to report them.

In addition, the university is requiring all student-athletes and all students who seek to join a fraternity or sorority to attend special seminars on such issues as sexual ethics and drug and alcohol abuse. The university will also

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Responding to the article, Charles E. Glassick, senior fellow and vice-president of the Carnegie Foundation, said Mr. Breneman had "done us a service" with his research. He said the foundation planned to publish its next classification in 1992 and would consider Mr. Breneman's views, along with those of an advisory panel and others interested in the issue. "Our goal is to make whatever adjustments are rational as higher education changes," Mr. Glassick said.

He said the 1987 decision to classify small colleges emphasizing professional programs as Liberal Arts II represented a compromise position. "We decided to do that until the situation became more clear," he said.

Some college presidents would be unhappy if their institutions were reclassified, Mr. Glassick predicted. "Institutions, by and large, like to be called liberal-arts colleges."

Athletics Used as a Lure to Education by Head of Chicago Sports Institute

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cago and by Big Buddies Youth Services, a local organization.

The institute began as a program that encouraged and helped high-school coaches to get master's degrees, with special emphasis on the unusual challenges they would face teaching athletics in urban centers.

Over the next several years the institute branched out. Its current offerings include standardized-test courses for high-school athletes and workshops for parents about college recruitment of athletes.

"Higher education should be your ultimate goal and sports is the tool to achieve that goal," he tells them. The institute's full-time staff has always been small—Mr. Hawkins and his right-hand man, Clyde Bell, a retired Chicago housing official now run the show—but a slew of volunteers help out.

The institute's aim, Mr. Hawkins says, is to teach everyone involved—principals, teachers, coaches, parents, and students—that sports can help keep students interested in school, but must not be allowed to overshadow the educational process.

"Everybody's looking for a quick fix, for one thing to do that will take care of all the problems," says Mr. Hawkins. "No one thing is going to do that, and certainly not sports. We're only saying it has this one narrow function: It can get the attention of kids who otherwise you can't talk to. It's just foreplay, if you will, a catalyst that gets you in the door."

This week the institute will try to spread its message beyond Chicago by sponsoring a conference here for sports officials and educators from around the country. It's called "School Sport as an Educational Tool."

A Test in Heart of the City

But it is in the heart of Chicago, at an elementary school just minutes from the university, where the institute's philosophy is being tested most directly.

The students at Wadsworth Elementary School, a ramshackle

building in the struggling Woodlawn community, are like those at many inner-city schools, says its principal, Walter Albritton: Most of their families are poor, they score well below the national average on standardized tests, and their streets are infested with drugs.

School should be an oasis for them, says Mr. Albritton, a former

**"The colleges are saying,
'Give me your tired, your
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elementary-school basketball coach who took the institute's coaching seminars in the early 1970's before earning his doctorate. With the institute's help, he hopes, his students will spend more time involved with the school, and that more of them will go on to succeed in high school.

The institute-sponsored program began last year with the school's seventh- and eighth-graders, and fifth- and sixth-graders were added this year, at Mr. Albritton's request. "The earlier we get to these youngsters, the more time we have to work with them," he says.

Volunteers from local community colleges and the Wadsworth students spend two afternoons a week playing sports, two afternoons in academic tutorials, and Friday afternoons engaged in cultural activities and short trips. Students who don't attend the study sessions or go to class aren't allowed to play.

"Kids naturally gravitate toward sports, and there's no reason to discourage that if it will keep them in school," says Mr. Albritton. "But we're trying to get across to them that while athletics are fun, and it's great to be on a team, you've got to prepare yourself to do something beyond it."

No matter how much success

Mr. Hawkins may have with one child or in one school, he realizes that the sports system in this country sets up an imposing roadblock to his efforts.

There are too many coaches, he says, who care about nothing but winning; too many parents who want to live vicariously through the athletic successes of their children; and too many communities that "spend all their time oohing and aahing over who made the last shot and won the tournament," he says.

Big Programs Share Blame

Colleges that play big-time sports are also to blame, he says, for admitting talented athletes while ignoring academically superior students who cannot run fast or jump high. "The colleges are saying, 'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, as long as they're six-foot-eight or have a 42-inch neck,'" he says.

"It may be reasonable for them to come in and tease out the people they want, but we at the high-school level haven't learned yet to give them a bill for what they do."

"My point is that if a college takes a bluechipper from a high school, the athletic department ought to pay for a kid of the high school's choice to go there."

While Mr. Hawkins faces opposition in the nation's overemphasis on sports, he must also struggle to erase skepticism among education reformers about the value of sports. But he thinks they would be shortsighted to ignore any tool that might help them in their fight to improve the education system.

"In all the conversations about reform, there is no discussion about the value of school sport as a way to reach out to kids and tie them in to the reform attitudes," he says. "But think of education like flood water: You can put up all of the sandbags you want, but when the water rises, you'd better swim."

"Right now kids are drowning all over the place, and the reformers only want to use a yacht to help them. We need to use every flotation device we have. We've got to realize that the guy who's drowning will hold on to anything, and if there are a lot of things floating around the river, why not holler: 'Get that thing and hold on.'"

Division I Conference Shares of 1990-91 NCAA Basketball Television Money

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has released its projections for how it will divide about \$32-million in television revenues among Division I conferences in 1990-91.

The money, part of the first year's total of \$115-million from the association's seven-year, \$1-billion contract with CBS, is divided among the conferences based on their members' performance in the Division I men's basketball tournament from 1985 to 1990. The conferences will receive their shares of the money in April.

Another \$32-million will be divided among Division I colleges based on the number of sports they sponsor and scholarships they offer, and about \$8-million will be divided equally among Division I institutions to support academic programs for athletes. That money will be distributed after the 1990-91 academic year.

The rest of the money will be used to support a range of programs that support colleges in all three divisions, including catastrophic-injury insurance for all N.C.A.A. athletes.

Conference	Projected April 1991 Distribution	1989-90 Payout
American South	\$ 88,600	\$ 0
Atlantic Coast	4,077,500	5,157,000
Atlantic 10	930,700	286,500
Big East	3,900,200	3,724,500
Big Eight	2,570,600	1,719,000
Big Sky	265,900	286,500
Big South	0	0
Big Ten	3,590,000	4,297,500
Big West	1,152,300	2,292,000
Colonial	576,100	286,500
East Coast	265,900	286,500
Ivy League	265,900	286,500
Metropolitan	975,000	859,500
Metro Atlantic	310,200	573,000
Mid-American	487,500	859,500
Mid-Continent	443,200	859,500
Mid-Eastern	265,900	286,500
Midwestern	664,800	1,432,500
Missouri Valley	576,100	286,500
North Atlantic	310,200	286,500
Northeast	177,200	286,500
Ohio Valley	443,200	286,500
Pacific-10	1,329,600	2,292,000
Patriot	0	0
Southeastern	2,481,900	1,719,000
Southern	221,600	286,500
Southland	354,500	286,500
Southwest	1,240,900	2,865,000
Southwestern	265,900	286,500
Sun Belt	886,400	573,000
Trans America	310,200	286,500
West Coast	531,800	1,146,000
Western	975,000	859,500

Note: Conferences that will receive no money either did not place any teams in the N.C.A.A. tournament from 1985 to 1990, or are newly constituted leagues.

ATHLETICS NOTES

- Former Cleveland State coach told to undergo drug treatment
- U. of Rhode Island institute names 17 'sports-ethics fellows'

The former men's basketball coach at Cleveland State University has been ordered to undergo treatment for substance abuse in return for his pleading no contest to charges of using cocaine and driving while intoxicated.

Kevin Mackey, who was fired as Cleveland State's coach after he was arrested in July as he left what the police called a crack house, avoided a possible two-year prison sentence and \$3,500 in fines by agreeing to a county judge's order that he spend 60 days in a rehabilitation center near Cleveland.

Meanwhile, another Division I basketball coach, Gary Williams of the University of Maryland at College Park, pleaded guilty last week to a charge of driving while intoxi-

cated. A judge sentenced Mr. Williams to a year of unsupervised probation and a \$250 fine.

The University of Rhode Island's Institute for International Sport last week named 17 "sports-ethics fellows" to develop codes of conduct for coaches and other sports officials.

The fellows, who include college and high-school coaches and athletics directors, professors, and others, will participate in the institute's Ethics and Sportsmanship Program, which was started after the campus sponsored a conference on the subject in June 1989 (*The Chronicle*, July 5, 1989).

At that conference, panelists dis-

cussed a survey in which most of the coaches questioned said they believed athletics, especially at the intercollegiate level, had lost sight of their original purpose.

Institute officials said they hoped that groups of coaches and sports officials would adopt the ethical codes that the fellows will develop over the next three years. The fellows are Bill Curry, football coach at the University of Kentucky; Christine H. B. Grant, director of women's athletics at the University of Iowa; Donna A. Lopiano, director of women's athletics at the University of Texas at Austin; and the Rev. John Lo Schiavo, former president of the University of San Francisco.

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN



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